Wants.

ANTED—To Merchants. A[illegible]

ANTED—A neat Protest[illegible]

ANTED—A situation as clerk [illegible]

ANTED—Twenty Carpenters [illegible]

ANTED—A Daguerrian [illegible] wanted at 183 South Clark Street.

ANTED—Men, farmers [illegible]

ANTED—By a married man, [illegible]

ANTED—Employment. $75 [illegible]

ANTED—Store and basement [illegible]

ANTED—Immediately, one [illegible]

ANTED—Men who are now [illegible] 124 Randolph street, Chicago.

ANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse. [illegible]

ANTED—To rent a House. [illegible]

ANTED—For the Pacific Rail[illegible]

ANTED—Employment for [illegible] Box 1639.

ANTED—By a strong, indus[illegible]

ANTED—Splendid Business [illegible] F. T. CUSHING.

ANTED—A situation as assist[illegible]

ANTED—By a young man some [illegible]

ANTED—A situation to take [illegible]

ANTED—A situation as Cutter [illegible] Post Office Box 3308, Chicago.

ANTED—A situation is de[illegible]

ANTED—To rent a furnished [illegible] Box 4313.

ANTED—A good girl to do [illegible]

ANTED—A Lady at Wallis [illegible] Photograph Gallery [illegible] 117 Lake-st., up-stairs.

ANTED—A situation for two [illegible]

ANTED—A lady qualified to [illegible]

ANTED—A situation by a [illegible] 129 South Clark street.

ANTED—Persons out of em[illegible]

ANTED—Immediately two [illegible] Springfield, Ill.

ANTED—Educational. An [illegible]

ANTED—A good saw filer, to [illegible]

ANTED—By a young man, a [illegible]

ANTED—A situation as engi[illegible] P. O. Box 1176.

ANTED—A girl of twelve to [illegible] 418 Wabash avenue.

ANTED—Board and furnished [illegible] P. O. Box 3549.

ANTED—Life Insurance Solic[illegible]

ANTED—Board by a man, [illegible] P. O. Box 2244 [illegible]

ANTED—To hatters, furriers [illegible]

ANTED—Immediately, men [illegible] F. T. CUSHING, 56 Dearborn street [illegible]

ANTED—A physician in Kirk[illegible] G. WILSON, Box 1490, Chicago, Ill.

ANTED—A situation in a good [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

ANTED—A respectable and [illegible] MRS. S. LARSON.

ANTED—Several first rate [illegible] Fond du Lac, Wis.

ANTED—To rent a small cot[illegible] P. O. Box 1534.

ANTED—Substitutes and Rep[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

ANTED—A situation as ship[illegible]

ANTED—A situation as Book[illegible] P. O. Box 3053.

ANTED—Photography. A [illegible] P. O. Box 229, Beardstown, Ill.

ANTED—At 300 Indiana St[illegible]

ANTED—300 Ladies and Gen[illegible]

ANTED—$25,000 more to e[illegible]

Lost.

—Willy Savage, a boy [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864. NUMBER 75.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
ILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

HE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

venty Five Thousand Copies Already Sold.

CAN NOW FILL ORDERS THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which reference is given to extracts from the reports of Chicago Times, is having an immense circulation, and FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

h the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every voter

ent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially Among Our Boys in the Army.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY

THE NEWS.

The wires bring us little or no intelligence the armies in the field. In the lull of rife, however, plans are being perfected d positions secured which must soon bring stirring news. Let us hope that the draft ordered will help on these movements material reinforcements.

In retaliation for the almost constant fire pon our picket lines, Gen Grant treated rebel lines and the city of Petersburg to rrific fire of shot and shell on Wednesday. Lee's army is reported to be somewhat reinforced by arrivals of conscripts. A w York dispatch intimates constant arrivals of troops at our own front also.

The advance of Gen. A. J. Smith's forces reached Sulphur Springs, twenty miles th of St. Louis, where it has gone into mp.

By a cavalry raid the rebels on Friday captured a herd of 2,500 head of cattle belonging Grant's army. Our cavalry went in pursuit, and re-captured them and some of the marauders also.

Gold continues irregular, opening, on Saturday, at 222½, advancing to 223¼, and closing at 221⅞.

A dispatch from Hon. John J. Turner announces that the quota of Illinois has been uced fifty per cent. There is no reason w why Chicago should not free herself om all suspicions of a draft. It only eds energetic action. Shall we honor the all?

Secretary Stanton has set his foot down, d there is to be no further postponement the draft. The day of grace is past. The quests of Grant and Sherman must be met.

The political aspect grows brighter and brighter. Our dispatches this morning contain important and interesting intelligence om various points. An immense Union eting was held at Terre Haute on Saturday, the results of which have alarmed Voorhees and his O. A. K. friends lest he may not returned to the seat he has so long disgraced. At Valparaiso, on Saturday afternoon, a Copperhead fizzle was enacted, and the evening a splendid Union demonstration came off, at which Long John did the honors in his characteristic style. Read the dispatch. A large and enthusiastic Union eeting was also held at Mendota, in this ate, on Saturday.

The identity of the individual arrested at dianapolis is still pending, but the chances in favor of the belief that he is the infamous Quantrell. If it should prove so, he ust have short shrift and a stout rope.

The State Fair is at an end, and shows the atifying gross receipt of over $17,000.

Ex-Secretary Chase declares that from his observations in the country where he has een touring, he believes Lincoln must certainly be elected. He expresses his determination to take the stump in Ohio.

A letter of September 11th, from Atlanta, says: "Large quantities of cotton are being brought in daily from the country round the city. How effectually the old fallacy of "Cotton is King" is being exploded! Thousands of bales of this staple, representing ast wealth were in this State, but it is lying like an incubus, of no benefit to its owners; could not be fed to their armies, the blockade hemmed it in from exchange."

Ex-State-Senator McVey, of Ohio, was instantly killed, on Friday, near Winchester, in at State, by the overturning of a stage on hich he was riding from Columbus to Lancaster. His son, who sat by his side, had oth his legs broken. Mrs McVey, who was side the coach, escaped uninjured.

Mr. Pendleton was in Dayton Thursday evening, and was serenaded, and made the following very "able and eloquent" speech: "Fellow citizens—I did not come here to make a political speech. I am very thankful for the honor you have conferred upon me."

The Southern posts occupied by our forces have been favorite places of resort for the Northern refugees from the draft. Those who selected Hilton Head and Beaufort have und that they have jumped from the frying an into the fire, as General Foster has ordered all the able-bodied civilians in his department to be drafted.

The 11th Indiana Veterans, in Sheridan's rmy, took a vote the other day, with the following result: Lincoln, 323; McClellan, 5. For Governor of Indiana the vote was orton, 323; McDonald, 5. The 8th Indiana voted unanimously for Lincoln and Morton.

It is now asserted that the recent dispatch nouncing that McClellan's resignation of s Major General's commission, had been rwarded by the Raritan & Delaware Canal, d that it was only delayed by reason of an struction in the locks, is a mistake. It is id by his friends that it has been sent by pardonable blunder through a flag of truce, Commissioner Ould, to be presented to e other department. Much anxiety is expressed lest Jeff. Davis refuses to accept it.

At Vicksburg, the rebel authorities having nt a Union family to our lines, as "traitors" to the "Confederate" cause, and confiscated their property, General Dana has sent family of rebel proclivities to the "Confederate" lines, confiscated their house, and iven it to the exiled Union family.

FOR CONGRESS, C. H. McCORMICK.

The Democracy of Cook county could not ave nominated another man so well calculated to cement the loyalty of the people, d excite every lover of the Union to unwonted exertions for his defeat, as C. H. McCormick. Mr. McCormick has not an instinct that is not in sympathy with the rebellion. Like all the poor white trash of Virginia, he left that State a better friend of avery than the slaveholders themselves, d the prejudices of his youth have built pon a defective education, a perfect monomania in behalf of man-stealing. His influence against Douglas and in favor f Breckinridge, in 1860, will doubtless commend him to the mass of the party ereabouts. He has been nominated avowedly for his money—that being the only qualification which he possesses—and we ust that he may be made to bleed as freely s his most greedy supporter can desire. ut all the wealth which he has extorted om the loyal farmers of the West will not lect him. The voters of Chicago are not to bought by all the reaping machines in the wo hemispheres. Mr. McCormick will be eaten by a majority which will stifle his political ambition for the rest of his natural life.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goldwyn Smith, of Oxford University, England, well known in this country as a steadfast friend and advocate of the [illegible] the Union in its struggle with Slavery, is now making a tour of the United States. [illegible] attended the meeting of the Teachers' [illegible] in this city on Saturday, and made [illegible] remarks in response to the cordial welcome extended to him. While we are aware [illegible] will best accord with the feelings of [illegible] scholar and gentleman that he [illegible] to finish his tour with as little [illegible] as possible, we cannot omit the [illegible] to express to our guest the deep [illegible] of gratitude which the [illegible] of the United States cherish [illegible] and his co-laborers, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Mill, and others of the Liberal party in England, who have upheld our cause, and who have with us kept the faith through evil and through good report. They are our brothers in the great relationship of humanity. When our victory shall be achieved they will join in our thanksgiving, as they have been partners in our sorrow. They will be ever welcome among us, and their memory shall be among the treasures of our nation's household.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Presentation of United States Medals for Bravery.

Gen. Meade's Presentation Speech.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, SIX MILE HOUSE, Va., Sept. 13, 1864.

MEDALS FOR THE BRAVE.

One of the most interesting performances that ever occurred in the Army of the Potomac, and one that will perhaps have the most beneficial effect upon the men in the field, inciting them to nobler deeds of bravery and daring (if it were possible for an army to be more brave than ours), took place to-day at these headquarters. The occasion of it was the presentation by Major General Meade of three medals to three enlisted men for their bravery in each of them capturing from the rebels their colors. This was in pursuance of an act of Congress passed some time ago, rewarding enlisted men by presenting them with medals for deeds of valor performed in the field. This is the very first occasion of such a presentation, and, being such, unusual interest and importance attach to it. The very best results from this movement on the part of the War Department may be looked for. The incentive this will give to enlisted men, showing them, as it does, that their services are highly appreciated, and the more so as they show themselves worthy of that appreciation, will prove of the utmost consequence, both to us as a nation and to them as representative of its army.

THE SCENE OF THE PRESENTATION.

To-day was chosen by Maj. Gen. Meade for the presentation, and never could there have been a finer one for any outdoor scene. The spot chosen was Gen. Warren's headquarters, and, although the order for the presentation did not arrive until 11 o'clock this forenoon, through the exertions of Gen. Warren and his Adjutant General Lieut. Col. Locke, everything was in readiness by half-past three, at which hour Gen. Crawford's division was drawn up in front of headquarters, an impromptu platform erected, which was gaily decked off with flags, among which were the captured rebel flags, bands of music stationed, and everything done to make the occasion one long to be remembered and talked over by those who witnessed it.

THE GENERALS PRESENT.

At 4 o'clock Gens Meade, Warren and Hancock ascended the platform, Gens. Crawford, Ayres, Griffin, Baxter, Hunter and Bragg, with their staffs, standing near, as also a large number of regimental officers.

GENERAL WARREN,

In a loud, clear voice, stated the object for which they had thus met together, and called the names of those who were to be honored, desiring them to come forward to the platform. First Sergeant John Shilling, Company B, 3d regiment Delaware volunteers, who captured a South Carolina flag; private F. C. Anderson, Company H, 18th Massachusetts veteran volunteers, who captured the flag of the 27th South Carolina, and private George H. Reed, Company E, 11th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, who captured the flag of the 24th North Carolina, came forward to the platform, and, presenting arms, came to a shoulder.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE,

commanding the army of the Potomac, then arose, and, during the utmost quiet and most respectful attention, addressed the soldiers as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF FIFTH CORPS—I have to-day to perform a most pleasant and gratifying duty—to present to certain meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor, conferred on them by the War Department for distinguished conduct on the field of battle, in capturing flags from the enemy. It has been customary in all ages for nations to commemorate and reward the gallantry and devotion of their sons when engaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful passages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorating and praising the deeds of the warriors of old, for even the chosen people of God were, in the execution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon these warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphal processions, in which were exhibited the trophies and prisoners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. In more modern times nations have adopted various modes of conferring distinctions for military services, by conferring military rank, titles of nobility, estates and appropriations of money; on the private soldiers medals and other decorations, together with pensions and endowing institutions, where the aged and disabled soldier can live in comfort and quiet. Nor has our own country been remiss in this respect, notwithstanding the oft quoted adage that republics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battle field has been testified in many ways—States, counties and cities have presented lands, houses, &c. The fairs devoted to raising funds for the Sanitary Commission have been made the means of honoring the brave and distinguished; and during the session before the last Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of this army have been so honored; and I have deemed it proper, through your corps commander, to call you together, that the conferring of this distinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wish, moreover, to say to you that, although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor, I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent thus made will be soon followed by many other presentations, and that I am now preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of sending medals of honor to all mentioned therein. It has always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, where I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past successes in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents or the genius of a commanding general, and however well laid his plans, unless he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soldiers, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while reminding you of how much depends on the individual exertions of each one of you, to say to you that our countrymen look to you for renewed exertions, to unceasing and persistent efforts to overcome our enemies and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to arouse you to emulate and surpass the deeds of your comrades now about to be honored. Sergeant John H. Shilling, 3d Delaware, private S. C. Anderson, 18th Massachusetts, and private Geo. W. Reed, 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Hon. Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your conspicuous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle, flags from the enemy. Take these medals and wear them with honorable pride. Preserve them, and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and served your country in its hour of trials. Accompanying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to reply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the Department. And now, fellow-soldiers of the 5th Corps, let me again urge you to emulate the example of these honored men, and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the enemies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiness to the whole land. Dismissing as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foes of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this war should be conducted. With these questions as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their discussion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that government under which for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submission to the laws, enacted with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them, on the special plea of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we have present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes fight with a bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every sacrifice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Universe that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so order events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made to yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land the flag of our fathers honored and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to return to our homes and families, to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow.

From Hilton Head.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—We have news from Hilton Head to the 13th inst. No active military operations of importance are reported. The 600 rebel officers recently consigned to Gen. Foster have been placed in the prisoners' camp constructed on Morris Island under the fire of the rebel batteries, and the commander at Charleston notified of the fact. As regards rations, these prisoners are to fare precisely as do the Union officers placed under fire in Charleston.

Gen. Saxton has organized a Savings' Bank for the contrabands, and has also issued an order prohibiting the purchase of cotton from the negroes in advance of the harvest.

Major DeVaxes Again Under Arrest.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 17.—Major DeVaxes, who it will be remembered, attained considerable gratuitous newspaper notoriety some months ago, has been arrested by order of the Provost Marshal General of this State, charged with [illegible] off substitutes to the East. He has been taken to Springfield for trial.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Our Batteries Open on Petersburg.

BRIG. GEN. HOWARD KILLED BY THE FALL OF HIS HORSE.

THE POLITICAL FIELD—UNION MEETINGS IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

Long John Scarifies the Indiana Copperheads.

THE DRAFT NOT TO BE POSTPONED "AN HOUR OR A DAY."

The Quota of Illinois Reduced Fifty per Cent.

THE STATE FAIR CLOSED—GROSS RECEIPTS OVER $17,000.

Gen. Grant Gone to Harper's Ferry.

Is it Quantrell, or is it Not?

The Gold Figure 221 7-8.

THE DRAFT.

The Quota of Illinois Reduced Fifty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

To the Associated Press, Chicago:

We have succeeded in correcting the apportionment so that the quotas in the several districts in Illinois are reduced fifty per cent.

(Signed) THOS. J. TURNER,
S. H. MELVIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Treasury Matters—No Postponement of the Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all manufacturers of vinegar from an alcoholic base obtained by distillation, though the product be far below proof, is to all intents and purposes a distiller, and subject to all provisions of the Internal Revenue act of October, relative to that class of persons. The use of vinegar made by this purpose comes directly within the last provisions of the 55th section.

The report that Secretary Fessenden has appointed special individual agents to solicit or receive subscriptions to loans is as false as it is absurd.

A gentleman who left Richmond last Tuesday says the general belief prevailed there that a great battle was to be fought of course, but the belief shows the coming event to be near.

Judge Orme, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed Special Treasury Agent for the 9d Agency, comprising the valley of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg.

The following National Banks have been organized this week: Bank of Redemption, Boston, capital $500,000; 1st National Bank, at Yarmouth, Mass., capital $250,000; Mt. Wollaston Bank, Quincy, Mass., capital $200,000.

The delegation which waited on Secretary Stanton to-day, asking that the draft be postponed a week or ten days, were answered, "Not a day or an hour."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A Washington special says: Our cavalry in pursuit of the rebels who captured our cattle near Harrison Landing, got many of the animals and some of the marauders.

Gen. Ward, of New York, dismissed recently, was informed to-day that his application for a Court of Inquiry could not be granted.

Secretary Stanton to-day informed various delegations from the principal cities, who asked for a suspension of the draft, that no postponement can be allowed.

The District Supreme Court, which was adjourned when the rebels besieged Washington, has resumed its sessions.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Union Barbecue—Forrest Preparing for Another Expedition—Memphis Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

Col. Peter Davidson, of the 139th Illinois, now commanding this post, went out to Crab Tree, a little place six miles east of this, yesterday, with a detachment of his command, to attend a Union barbecue, and returned at evening. Col. Davidson and Judge Marshall made speeches. About thirty-five residents of Ballard county joined the Union church, and subscribed their names to the Union resolutions.

The steamers Belle of St. Louis, and St. Patrick, bring Memphis papers of the 15th and 16th. The Bulletin has the following order from the rebel General Forrest, forbidding all passing beyond the rebel lines, and the conveyance of cotton through said lines. It is as follows:

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 74—On and after the 15th inst., the system of granting passes to get beyond our lines is positively prohibited. No person within the limits of this department on and after that date will, under no circumstances, be permitted to pass our lines to go within the lines of the enemy, nor will any one be permitted to pass south coming from the enemy's lines. They will be promptly returned, or, if suspicious, sent under guard to these headquarters. Any one attempting to pass, if detected, will be dealt with as spies. All parties endeavoring to convey cotton through our lines will be arrested and sent with their cotton and teams to the nearest Provost Marshal, who will report the facts to these headquarters. The attention of Provost Marshals, pickets and scouts is especially called to these orders, which must be complied with and strictly enforced.

By order of Major General Forrest.
G. P. STRANGE, A. A. G.

This means that Forrest is preparing to start on some expedition, and is fearful that our military authorities will obtain information of the movements, force and destination. He may possibly co-operate with Buford, Chalmers and Adams, and his destination may be Memphis, or Middle Tennessee, or Mobile. We can only conjecture as to which is most likely. He can bring no force that can take, much less hold Memphis. His only military object would be to plunder. Even partial success here would be dearly bought, and would be of very little avail to the Confederate cause. He might hope to create a division for Hood's advantage, by operating in Middle Tennessee, and cutting the lines of Gen. Sherman's communications.

Curly Williams, 7th Ill. cav., P. S. Trappagen, and Kate Smith have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a lieut. of the 59th U. S. C. Infantry, at Francois' grocery, on Shelby street, on Sunday night last. They are confined in Irving Block.

J. M. McKenna, of the 3d Tennessee rebel infantry, made his appearance at the picket lines on Thursday, stating that he was a deserter from the rebel army, and wished to take the oath. He was conducted to Gen. Washburn's headquarters.

The same paper says that quite a scene occurred during the session of the United States District Court on Thursday, in which his Honor Judge Trigg and Mr. Guy, one of the Grand Jurors, were the principal actors. Mr. Guy had written a letter to the Court, declaring that he was opposed to and would not indict any one for having borne arms in the Confederate army against the United States, alleging as his reasons that the South was recognized as a belligerent power, and that he believed a State had a right to secede. Mr. Guy was summoned to the court room, and in the presence of the Court dismissed from the Grand Jury, and his conduct most severely animadverted upon by his Honor the Judge, who pronounced the sentiments of the letter anything else than those of a loyal man. The affair created no little excitement.

There is no news from Cape Girardeau.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Capture of Guerillas—The Feud Between the Copperheads and Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

A correspondent of the Democrat writes from Howard county as follows: Major King, commanding a detachment of the 13th Missouri cavalry, veterans, marched from Fayette, on the morning of Sept. 12th, southeastwardly, in search of guerillas, and attacked a squad of Tod's men, said to number fifteen or twenty, about five miles from town, killing five of them, wounding two, who escaped, and capturing fifteen revolvers, seven horses and their equipments. Our loss was one horse killed. Judge of our astonishment and horror on ascertaining that the scalps of two human beings were hanging to one of the bridles. The scalps are believed to be those of two of four men of the 4th cavalry, M. S. M., killed and scalped in the fight with Anderson some three weeks ago.

News is very scarce to-day. Latest reports from the vicinity of Cape Girardeau state that the rebels have not yet advanced in force across the Arkansas line, but from increased small guerilla bands, it is believed they are ready to do so. Gen. Rosecrans is ready for Price or any other big rebel. Gen. A. J. Smith remains in town.

The McClellan men organized a club in the Eighth Ward last night, but lost one of their transparencies by an accident. They were ejected from the hall they had engaged by the proprietor, and cannot secure any eligible halls for meetings. They now invite riots by reproving the military guards.

The following is a late sentence: Julius Henderson, a private of company K, 17th regiment of cavalry, Illinois volunteers, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, having, while on duty as chief of a squad of rebel prisoners, at the military prison at Alton, Ill., wrongfully and corruptly consented and taken money as a bribe from prisoners confined in said prison, and in consideration therefor did assist in the escape of three prisoners, to-wit: Zeno Ottman, Frank Hurlbut and J. W. Pettit, sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and drummed out of the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for one year, at such military prison as the commanding General may direct.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, September 17.—Colonel Baker, commandant of this post, in a letter to the President of the Democratic Executive Committee, says, while he regrets the unfortunate melee of Thursday night, and will do all in his power to protect legitimate political meetings, he thinks they should omit at their assemblies all transparencies bearing mottoes tending to exasperate the soldiers. To resent a studied insult is natural and just. To offer one is to invite attack.

The Jim Lane wing of the Kansas Republicans have nominated T. J. Crawford for Governor and Jos. McGrew for Lieutenant Governor. The Leavenworth Conservative refuses to support the ticket.

The Copperheads of the 12th (Illinois) Congressional District, at Belleville, on Thursday, nominated Wm. R. Morrison, of Monroe, for Congress, and E. M. West, of Madison, for State Senator.

A letter from Arizona says Chas. D. Poston will be a Delegate to Congress from that Territory. He is a Copperhead.

It is now believed that the murders by the Indians, between Leavenworth and Denver, have been greatly exaggerated, and probably will not amount to 50, and the captured stock to 2,000.

Gen. Blunt has left Fort Riley on an expedition against the Indians. He will go to the eastern boundaries of New Mexico, below Comanche River.

A train belonging to Peter Allison was captured by the Comanches at Lower Cimarone Springs on the 21st ult. All the Americans with it were butchered.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH AT VALPARAISO.

A Copperhead Fizzle—Splendid Union Demonstration—L. J.'s Characteristic Speech.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
VALPARAISO, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Copperheads had their ratification McClellan and David Turpie meeting to-day. It was to have been a great day, and would have been if the country had turned out the thousands expected, but the thousands did not come, nor the hundreds, and the scores were few from outside the town. The largest single delegation was the Chicago Union Band, and they and their music appeared to be the chief feature, and to have made the most decided hit of the day. Cornets and trombones carried off the honors, though Turpie outwinded them all.

This band was escorted by a cavalcade of eighteen couple, of mostly Irish gentlemen and ladies, to a building opposite the Court House, to tender to Mr. Turpie a musical salute by way of welcome from his friends. Long John happened to be in a room adjoining, and supposing the escort to be a branch of the Fenians, he was about to pay his respects to them by taking off his hat, when five men, shouting tremendously for Turpie, revealed the fact that this was an ovation to the Copperhead candidate, whereupon Long John modestly retired.

The speaking was announced by posters to begin at half-past ten, but as there was not then enough of an audience to blow to, the time was occupied until afternoon in raising a pole. Seven or eight hundred people assembled after dinner in the Court House yard, and Turpie made his speech. It was two hours and a half of the Copperhead style and staple. It was not so boisterous as expected, as the enthusiasm of the crowd at no time succeeded in warming the speaker up to a good pitch. At the close of the speech an old fashioned free fight was got up to supply the amusement and excitement the oratory of the congressional candidate failed to inspire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Sept. 17—10 P. M.

The meeting at night to hear "Long John" was in bradiant contrast to the afternoon Copperhead scene. The Court House yard evinced a far different appearance. Preparations had been made to make the demonstration a success, and so it was in every respect. In numbers it was greater considerably than the daylight affair, and in spirit, intelligence and enthusiasm far and most strikingly superior.

It began by shouts and cheers for Grant, Sherman, Colfax and the soldiers, inspired by the music of the Valparaiso band and the bright eyes of scores of ladies. The trees were hung with colored lights, the speaker's stand illuminated, and numerous transparencies with pointed humorous mottoes flashed around. The whole affair shows that the Porter and Lake County Republicans are a gallant and patriotic sort of men, who know how to get up and turn out to a rousing old-fashioned meeting.

When Mr. Wentworth appeared he was hailed by prolonged shouts of applause, and this was kept up constantly throughout the speech. He confined himself principally to the attacks made upon the principles of the Union party. He contrasted the conduct of Mr. Lincoln with that of Gen. Jackson with a point and power which completely carried away the audience. He specified instances of Jackson's conduct under stress of military necessity, which the Democracy had always endorsed, and with which no act of Lincoln can compare as violations of the Constitution.

He then gave a history of Madison's administration, and showed the difficulties under which that President labored, and recited a great number of the complaints made against him. Madison had to flee the capitol while it was burning. His favorite Generals for a long time proved failures, yet President Madison was re-elected over as great a man as DeWitt Clinton. After this comparison, he then contrasted McClellan with DeWitt Clinton, and thought there was as good reason for re-electing Lincoln over McClellan as there was for re-electing Madison over Clinton.

During this part of the speech the crowd frequently roared with laughter. He then pictured, in a most ludicrous way, a convention to reconstruct the Constitution. He put Vallandigham in Washington's place, Voorhees in Ben. Franklin's, and Ben. Wood in Rufus King's, Richardson in place of Madison, and so on, and set them at work at improving the present Constitution.

The comicality of this was keenly relished by the crowd.

He illustrated the Republican idea of reconstruction, and also its nationality, by the statement that both Democratic candidates were from the free States, whilst the Union candidate for Vice President was from one of the seceding States. He said Andrew Johnson was in the Union, and Republicans would elect him Vice President, and it would illustrate their idea of secession.

He said the next battle was to come off in Indiana and at Richmond, and he desired that the Union men should conquer at both places; that there was greater effort to defeat Colfax than any other six men that will be run for Congress, for his position as Speaker of the House gave him a prominence that would make his defeat as gratifying to the rebels as that of Grant or Sherman. As the contest now stood, it becomes every man out of the army to do his duty at the polls, as it does the soldier to do his duty in the field. He was a peace man, and saw no other road to peace except by results that would warn future traitors that they could not fire on the flag of our fathers with impunity.

Another strong point made was, that this war originated with the Democratic party under Buchanan's administration.

He asked the Democracy why they did not make peace with Jeff. Davis when they had him at Washington to make peace, and said if Fort Sumter had been then reinforced, the war would never have amounted to its present importance.

He gave a new idea of settling the slavery question. He said the friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow citizens, I go for that. Let us leave the institution of God to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God brings him back.

This was received by the crowd with the most rapturous applause. An old gentleman close by the reporters' table swore it was the most sensible suggestion he ever heard. He closed a two hours speech with an exhortation that we never surrender the rich legacy left us by our fathers either to traitors or to sympathizers with traitors.

After the speech a Vallandigham song was sung and whistled by three gentlemen, to the great delight of the crowd. James Fraser, candidate for Supreme Judge, then followed, and while he was speaking your reporter was obliged to leave one of the most significant demonstrations he has yet witnessed.

Long John had a handsome bouquet presented to him at the close of his speech by a young lady, sweeter than the flowers, and prettier too.

THE STATE FAIR.

Closing Scenes—The Races—Awards of Premiums—Gross Receipts over $17,000.

DECATUR, VIA SPRINGFIELD,
Saturday, Sept. 17.

This is the last day of the State Agricultural Fair, and although the attendance is not large it is greatly in excess of the same day last year. The weather has been very pleasant during the whole week, but the dust at times, especially on the route between Decatur and the fair-grounds, has been almost suffocating. The Fair, as a whole, has been the most successful one ever held in the State. As I have before said, the show of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and agricultural implements is far in advance of any previous year. This shows real progress in the right direction. Good crops are the gift of Providence, and may annually come to us or be withheld according to the will of Almighty God, but improved stock and machinery are developed by the genius of man, and any improvement is a fixed fact and never lost.

There is one feature in our annual farmers' gatherings which is a growing nuisance, and will have to eventually be abated. I mean the race course. From a pleasant pastime, affording instruction and amusement to the attendants, it has got to be the arena for horse jockeys and gamblers to practice their devilish arts not only upon each other but were generally and outrageously upon the credulous and unsuspecting. I know that full one-half the crowd visit the Fair on purpose to witness this sport and would not come were it not in the programme. I sorrow that it is so, but a deliverance must come or eventually no respectable farmer will come within the fair grounds, nor allow his family to do so. We commend this matter to the new Board of Trustees and ask them to meet the issue in the spirit of good citizenship.

The number of nuisances in attendance upon the ground, occupying the very best places, in the shape of big snakes, fat men, women and children, bee kings, monstrosities, living and dead, negro minstrels, grinding organs, &c., is very large. Last year they were judiciously shut out, but this year the trustees were not beyond the influence of greenbacks, and the offer of $1,200 or $1,500 in that currency brought them to terms.

The various booths, including the main Dining Hall, which were hired and have been occupied by the various associations named below, have all been very successful. Great credit is due to the noble ladies, who, for an entire week, have abandoned luxurious and pleasant homes and given their entire time for the benefit and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is worthy of remark that large numbers of these ladies have not left the grounds since they entered them on Monday last. Their lodging place has been in the upper story of the Dining Hall, upon a pallet of straw. Their duties have been performed with that cheerful alacrity and grace that carries conviction that their hearts are in their work.

The following are the various associations who have had booths, and the amount of their receipts during the week:

McLean Co., $1,325; Champaign Co., $1,145; Knox Co., $400; Springfield High School, $[illegible]; Lasalle, $[illegible]; Egypt, $500; Peoria, $325; Long Creek, $725; Dining Hall, $2,000;—About $7,000. The cash donations are over $2,000 from McLean Co. [illegible] Fund, of Bloomington, gave $[illegible]. Knox Co. sends $[illegible]. There are other large sums yet to come in.

The ladies connected with these associations have been made the recipients of many generous donations from exhibitors, all of which were promptly disposed of at figures, in most cases, above their usual prices.

RACING MATCH.

At 10 o'clock the pacing match was called. Purse $200, best three in five. The second horse to have $50. The entries were:

N. Holcomb, names Capt. McKinney.
Lewis Glum, names Dick Turpin.

Capt. McKinney won the first three heats, and the race. Time: 2:39, 2:38, and 2:34¼. Dick Turpin was awarded $50. The latter horse broke badly and made no show for the race.

TROT.

At 2 o'clock, p. m. the race for Macon county trotters took place, best three in five for $100. The entries were as follows:

John Slaughter names Jerry.
Alfred Culp names Monarch.
C. H. Culp names Lady Hamilton.
H. Prather names Vinco.
Lady Hamilton withdrawn.
Vinco won the three first heats, and the race.

The trot, as a whole, was not complimentary to the Macon county horses. Running, crossing the track, and such other like jockey performances won the delight of the audience. The time made is not worth recording. This race finished the Illinois State Agricultural Fair for the year 1864.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded this morning:

Horses, Sweepstakes.—Lot of colts three years and under, not less than five in number—1st, Joe Morton, Jacksonville; 2d, Dillon & Co., Tazewell Co. Stallion to be shown in harness—1st premium, Clifford L. & H. Chapin, Morgan Co. Best mare in harness—1st premium, F. P. Snyder, Brown Co. Mare to be shown by bridle—1st, "Fashion," W. S. Ladd, Christian Co. Stallion to be shown by bridle—1st, "Shakespeare, Jr.," Bonta & Lawrence, Kentucky. Stallion, mare or gelding for speed—"Sir Alfred," R. M. Adair; 2d, "Drennon," W. D. Bonta, Ky. This finished the examination and award of horses.

RECEIPTS.

I am unable to obtain the exact receipts and expenditures of this Twelfth Annual Agricultural Fair, but approximately they are as follows: Gross receipts, $17,185; expenses, $13,000; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of over $4,000. Last year the gross receipts were $12,000; expenses, $11,000.

SHEEP SALES.

There have been a large number of sheep sales, the prices ranging from $30 to $250 a piece. Have not the names of parties purchasing. There is much interest felt by our farmers generally, especially in the center and northern part of the State, in sheep raising, and I doubt not, ten years progress will place Illinois as the leading wool growing State in the Union.

RASCALS.

The police force in attendance here during the week, have been pretty busy. The amount of fines collected for drunks and other like offenses, foots up about $1,500.

SEWING MACHINES.

I telegraphed you a few days since a brief description of the new and beautiful cottage erected on the fair grounds by George R. Chittenden Esq., of your city, at an expense of near $600, for the purpose of exhibiting Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines to the best advantage. The cottage is so arranged that it is approached from every direction by a wide verandah, with capacious windows, by which at least 200 persons can witness the manipulations of the machines by the ladies in attendance at the same time. These windows have been thronged to their utmost capacity this week. Over twenty machines were sent here, every one of which has been sold and taken away by the purchasers. One of the machines worth eighty dollars was generously donated to the Sanitary Fair, and half the profits on three other machines took the same charitable direction. Mr. Chittenden has gained many laurels by the public and generous spirit manifested on this occasion.

We inadvertently omitted, in our report of premiums yesterday, the Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium, as it did also last year. This Wringer is distinguished from others by its *cog wheels*, which give motion to the rollers, thus relieving them from friction and wear. They are claimed to be more durable on this account. R. C. Browning, No. 347 Broadway, New York, is the General Agent, and C. Williams, of Beloit, Wisconsin, Traveling Agent.

FROM MENDOTA.

A Handsome Union Demonstration.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MENDOTA, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The Union demonstration here to-day was a respectable affair. The numbers in attendance were about 3,000. Had the meeting been efficiently advertised—only two days' notice having been given—there would have been at least 10,000 present. The meeting was organized by appointing S. M. Heslet, President; Hugh Wilson, William Edwards, and Wm. Bond, Vice Presidents; and Wm. E. Beck, Secretary.

The first speaker introduced was Hon. J. D. Ward of Chicago. His exposition of the pending issues was clear and decisive, and for two hours he kept an appreciative audience breathless, except when interrupted by rounds of applause. His sparkling was encouraging, and satisfying to Union men, and withering and conclusive to the few peace sneaks present.

A. T. Stone of Louisiana, followed in a speech of an hour, perfectly overflowing with good hits, and sparkling with gems of the true eloquence of experience. At first, some disappointment was manifested, because neither Gov. Yates nor General Oglesby were present, but this soon wore off, under the zealous eloquence of the speakers. Certainly no audience of three thousand persons ever dispersed better satisfied.

It has been truly a day of regeneration for this vicinity. At the conclusion of the addresses, three times three rousing cheers were given for the Union, "Old Abe," the speakers, and the whole ticket. Union stock bears a large premium in this section. A meeting is called for this evening, to be addressed by the same speakers.

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

Great Union Mass Meeting—Voorhees Alarmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
TERRE HAUTE, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Union crowd which assembled here last night to hear Ex-Gov. Wright and Hon. James Wilson, of Crawfordsville, was the largest and most enthusiastic of any which has been held in this section for many years. Gov. Wright was in the city, but, owing to indisposition, did not speak, but Mr. Wilson spoke over two hours, and the effort was regarded by his friends as one of the ablest of his life. The effect of the speech was tremendous and damaged the opposition in a decided manner. The Union cause is gaining rapidly in this section of Indiana, and Voorhees is alarmed for his election and is struggling desperately. It is the opinion among all parties that his chances are failing.

The draft commences on Monday.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Reinforcements of the Armies—Terrific Shelling of Petersburg—Death of Gen. Howell.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent with Gen. Grant says: By reference to the Richmond *Whig*, which I mail to you last night, you will see that on their own calculation there remains in the whole South but 182,000 men between the ages of sixteen and fifty. These they style "exempts." By enactment of their Congress, all residents between these ages are in their military service. From these exempts only can they recruit their armies. But these 182,000 are all men who have been detailed for duty which has been considered up to this time as virtually important as service in the army, and not all of [illegible] nor any large portion of them can be spared from their present avocations as overseers of plantations, as workmen in the Confederate arsenals, as manufacturers of articles which must be obtained. Hence there is no basis of addition to their armies.

The position at Deep Bottom is now governed entirely by negro soldiers under Gen. Birney. The operations at Dutch Gap are being prosecuted by a force of negro soldiers, and a fair proportion of the trenches are held by dusky patriots.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Two Wisconsin soldiers, wounded in the battles of the Wilderness, arrived here to-day from that locality. By good fortune they fell into the hands of Union farmers living near the battle field, who nursed them until they were restored to health. They state that numbers of our wounded made their way to farm houses in the vicinity of the battle field, but most of them died from sheer want of medical attendance. Hundreds of dead lie unburied on the battle field of the 5th of July fight.

A Washington special to the *World* says: Some sixteen deserters from Lee's army arrived here to-day. They fully confirm the previous reports that the enemy are being largely reinforced by conscripts.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent says: Yesterday morning Gen. Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works and on the city of Petersburg, and literally rained shot and shell on them for over two hours. This was in retaliation for the rebels firing on our pickets at all hours.

All accounts of an impending battle on the Weldon Railroad are mere speculations, based on mere probabilities. Whether Lee removed his headquarters to Reams' Station, as reported by deserters, to oversee an engagement, or not, he does not seem disposed to bring on one as yet.

Another correspondent says: Brig. Gen. J. B. Howell, of Terry's division of the 10th corps, was accidentally killed on the night of the 14th, by his horse rearing and falling over on the General.

The *Herald's* correspondent near Point of Rocks, 15th, describes the cannonade by the rebels on the day before, on the attempt to knock down our signal towers. A rebel deserter informed our officers of the intension, thus preparing us for them. He also located a new masked battery, which as soon as opened, found our guns trained upon it with surprising accuracy.

The *Herald's* 2d cavalry division correspondent says: We have been enjoying an exceedingly beneficial rest. The regiments in the meantime rapidly filling up. Gen. Davies' health is such as to permit him to rejoin his command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15—evening.

For the past few days both sides have been engaged in a continued struggle of sharpshooting and artillery firing, particularly in the centre, caused by the enemy's firing on our pickets.

The enemy have been busy for several days constructing a second line of works a short distance behind the first, and are making it as strong as the other.

September 16—morning.—All is quiet. Less firing was heard last night than for a long time past.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that on Friday a large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve herd of cattle, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire lot of about 2,500. The guard of about 200 men of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry of course could not do much against such heavy odds. Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be recaptured.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Gen. Grant gone to Harper's Ferry—Rebel Desertions.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A special from Baltimore to the *Bulletin* states that Gen. Grant has left for Harper's Ferry, and that his purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington dispatch has the following: Over 3,000 rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

Quantrell.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 16.—A St. Louis dispatch says the party sent from that city to Indianapolis to identify the person arrested there as Quantrell, the Missouri murderer and robber, declares that the arrested man is not he. On the contrary, the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says he has been identified. He says:

Yesterday Gen. Hovey received a dispatch from responsible parties in Lawrence Kansas, who knew Quantrell well, describing the desperado so perfectly that there is not a reasonable doubt that the real Quantrell is caught at last.

Capt. Twitcher, United States Army, formerly on duty in Kansas and New Mexico, called on Quantrell this morning. He addressed him as he entered. "How are you, Hart?" Hart immediately sprung up, shook him by the hand, admitted his identity and talked over old times as coolly as if he were an innocent man. Evidence from all quarters is accumulating in identification of Quantrell, and will be developed on his trial, which comes on at once. Justice does not sleep forever, and the Lawrence victims will be avenged.

FROM VICKSBURG.

A Couple of Retaliatory Military Orders.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The following orders explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 25, 1864.

Special Orders No. 1-6. (Extract.)

The following copy of an order has been received at these headquarters from a reliable source:

OFFICE OF COMMANDANT OF POST, JACKSON, Miss., August 1, 1864.—Special Orders, No. 31.—Mrs. Rose Salmon, Miss Ella McGuire, and Willie Salmon, being disloyal to the Confederate States Government, are hereby ordered without the lines of the Confederate States, not to return without permission from the proper authorities, under penalty of imprisonment. The above order will be executed immediately. By command of A. McFarlane, Colonel Commanding Post.

Without repeating obvious reasons for a proper retaliating policy, it is hereby ordered that the wife and family of Major Merwin, of the rebel army, now residing in this city, leave the place for rebel lines, within three days.

The house of Col. Thorne, of the rebel army, is assigned to Mrs. Rose Salmon, and her family, and the following assessments on well known disloyal persons will immediately be collected by the Provost Marshal and paid over to said family, to reimburse them for the loss of furniture and expenses incurred in obeying the above order of the rebel authorities: L. A. Brown, $100; Judge Barnett, $50; Dr. Balfour, $50. The Provost Marshal will see to the immediate execution of this order.

By order of Major General N. J. T. Dana.
(Signed,) H. C. ROGERS, A. A. G.
Official: F. E. FOX, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, Miss.,
September 2, 1864.

Special Orders No. 118. [Extract.]

Mr. Richard Barnett, and family, being disloyal to the United States Government, are hereby ordered without the lines of the United States, not to return during the war. This order is issued in retaliation for the banishment of Mr. Charles Sheppard and family by the Confederate authorities, and will be carried into effect by the Provost Marshal within five days. The house now occupied by Mr. Barnett will be turned over to Mr. Sheppard, for the use of himself and family.

By order of Major General N. J. T. Dana.
H. C. ROGERS, A. A. G.
Official: T. E. FOX, A. A. G.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A Washington special to the *Post* says Gen. Wallace has suspended the publication of the Cambridge (Md.) *Democrat*.

Mr Wakeman will enter on his duties as Surveyor of the Port on the 1st of October.

Judge Kelly has been appointed Postmaster. He has held a variety of public trusts, and is said to be a man without a stain or even a suspicion on his integrity.

The authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops from this point for the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday the steamer United States took 800, and the Saranac 700. To-morrow the Sedgwick will take 600.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.—Surprise is created at the steadiness of the gold market, and the *Commercial* thus explains it, the regular operators have during the last ten days adopted a very general system of accepting due bills in lieu of deliveries of gold, which pass from one to another probably for a week before returning to the issuers. This facilitates speculation, and if perpetuated, there is no telling to what figure the price of gold may be run up. It is the most dangerous phase of the gold question that has appeared.

The market opened at 222¼, afterwards reached 223¾, and at noon declined to 221½.

The Typographical Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, Saturday, September 17.—The proprietors of the *Daily Times* this morning, on paying off their compositors, informed all those that belonged to the Typographical Union that their services were no longer needed. No compositors belonging to the Union is to be employed on the *Times* hereafter.

The Turf.

PATERSON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 17.—The great race between Kentucky and Aldebaran, for $5,000, took place; two mile heat. It was won by Kentucky. Time—3:47 and 3:49¾.

The 7-30 Loan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported to the Treasury yesterday, amounted to $1,801,000.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Immense Rebel Losses in Atlanta.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 12.]

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The telegraph brings us information of the establishment of a truce of ten days between the opposing forces in Georgia, for the purpose of enabling the people of Atlanta, who desire to enter our lines, to do so in safety. The Macon *Telegraph* of the 6th instant states that both armies are too thoroughly exhausted to renew the fighting for the present. The same journal learns that the reports of our losses in the recent engagements are gross exaggerations. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not exceed four thousand men, while that of the enemy is said to be not less than five to our one. An officer who was in all the engagements reports that the Federals were ten lines of battle deep in some places, and every time they charged our lines it was only to be slaughtered like sheep. Hardee's corps is said to have fought with the most unflinching determination, and only retired when the enemy commenced firing on its flanks. In the retreat we were compelled to abandon several pieces of artillery, not having any horses to haul them.

The situation is very grave; but it is not so dangerous as many would suppose. The troops, though very much humiliated at the necessity of abandoning Atlanta, are still in good spirits, and are as defiant as ever. The reports of their being demoralized are positively false. It is true they look for assistance, and if this is granted to them, they are confident of being able, not only to prevent Sherman from advancing any further, but to rout his army, and either force him to evacuate Atlanta or to permit himself to be shut up in the city without any prospect of relief. We trust the Government will send every available man to reinforce Gen. Hood. It is of the greatest importance that Atlanta shall be recovered from the enemy and his campaign defeated, and this can be done if a proper activity and sound policy are observed.

TEN DAYS' TRUCE IN GEORGIA.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Sept. 9, 1864.

GEN. BRAGG: Gen. Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta, to go North or South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to come South. I have assented, and am making arrangements.

J. B. HOOD, General.

OUR LOSSES AT ATLANTA.

The statements of the extent of our losses of stores, ordnance and ammunition at Atlanta are contradictory. The Columbus *Sun*, of the 6th inst., says that they were very heavy; that before Atlanta was lost, all our railroad stock that has been retained, was destroyed. It amounted to more than 250 cars, and several engines. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores, among which were about 5,000 splendid Enfield or Tower muskets, entirely new, with all their equipments. A large number of bridles, saddles, canteens, with splendid [illegible] sword bayonets, axes, shovels, and other hardware in large quantity. About three million rounds of cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and of the very first quality and character, were fired.

That such an enormous amount of material which cannot be replaced, was permitted to accumulate and remain in Atlanta until it become completely isolated and eventually destroyed, exhibits (says the *Sun*) not only most culpable negligence, but the most reprehensible incompetency on the part of those who mismanaged the affair.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match for One Thousand Dollars Between Dudley Kavanagh and Philip Tieman—Kavanagh Still Champion.

[From the New York World, Sept. 16.]

Last evening the fourth of the great billiard contests for the golden cue and the championship came off at the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth street, Dudley Kavanagh, of this city, and Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, being the competitors. The large auditorium of the building was crowded with spectators, among whom were many well-known amateurs of the game. Mr. Phelan had control of the arrangements, and owing to his exertions, the objectionable demonstrations which interfered with the quiet progress of the game between Kavanagh and Goldthwaite were effectually prevented. In the previous contests Kavanagh had each time been the conqueror, defeating Seereiter, of Detroit, Tieman, with whom he played last evening, and William Goldthwaite. He has held uninterrupted possession of the cue since he first won it at the grand tournament in the spring of 1863, and has now again maintained his title as champion.

The preliminaries having been arranged and Messrs. Foley, of Detroit, and Fox, of Rochester, appointed referees, and Mr. Lake, of this city, selected as umpire, the game was opened by Mr. Kavanagh. Neither of the contestants appeared to be in good play, and the average of the game is much less than that of any of the previous matches for the championship. Kavanagh kept the lead till the 11th innings, though he had made but light runs. Tieman, who counted but 6 on the 5th innings, then scored runs of 80, 29 and 65, counting at the 21st shot 116 to Kavanagh's 98. He then continued to lead to the 14th shot, when he counted 200, and was 70 ahead. Both now played quite indifferent, until at the twenty-seventh shot Kavanagh scored a run of seventy-one, counting him 253 to Tieman's 265. At the thirty-first innings, the count stood 309 to 441, Kavanagh having made a run of 147; and then he quickly scored runs of 77, 104, 42, 76, 43, 40, 61, 41, so that at the 84th, the count stood 1,049 to 819, though in the mean time Tieman had made one run of 266. At the 99th shot the game stood 879 to 1,126; at the 84th, 920 to 1,160; then Tieman scored a fine run of 139, and at the 100th, 970 to 1,262.

At the one hundred and ninth innings Kavanagh won the game, beating Tieman by 373 points. The winner's average was 14.57, and the time four hours and fifteen minutes.

AMUSEMENTS.

The heats of summer are nearly over, and the cooling winds of autumn send their premonitory gusts across the prairies; the amusement season has begun. We do not in Chicago divide our time with that rigid accuracy followed in more aristocratic cities, but there is a natural division which is unvoluntarily followed. One can scarcely be expected to love the *melting* mood in summer; we have too much of it physically without longing for it mentally also. Enthusiasm and the mercury generally move inversely. When the thermometric scale shows 95 deg. we are too languid to be interested, and the evening stroll or a seat on the piazza are preferable to the blaze of the footlights. Winter is the time for enjoyment—if you can afford it. Notwithstanding the momentous issues now at stake, we find the different places of amusement's patronized better than ever.

The Ticket of Leave Man has been *en regle* at McVicker's during the past week, with Mr. Chanfrau as *Bob Brierly* and Miss Johnson as *May Edwards*. This is a new line for Mr. Chanfrau, and one in which he has not made so decided a hit as in his inimitable "Sam." Still the play is an attractive one, and conveys a highly moral lesson, which makes it the delight of both young and old. It has been put on the stage in good style, as far as scenic effects and tableaux are concerned—a matter of no small importance to the success of every drama.

At the Museum, "The Duke's Motto" has been the reigning star, with Mr. Aiken as *Henri de Lagardere*, Mr. McManus as *Carrickfergus*, Miss Howard as *Blanche*, and Mrs. Stonall as the *Princess Helen*. Mr. Aiken's rendition of *Henri* was excellent, fully sustaining his reputation as a careful and studious actor. Mr. McManus as Carrickfergus performed his role in good style, and nightly drew down the house by his "wait till a whi[illegible]." Mrs. Stonall bore the part of the princess with becoming dignity and hauteur.

This (Monday) evening the proprietor of the Varieties will give a grand "benefit" to the "volunteer bounty fund," the entire receipts of the theater being given to that object, the expenses of the institution being paid out of Mr. Chadwick's own pocket. The arrangements have been placed in the hands of a committee of gentlemen, members of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Chadwick announces also that the three succeeding Monday evenings will be subject to the same ruling.

We understand that a great number of tickets have been already sold among our leading business men. The performances will be fully equal to the best efforts of the company, and nothing better need be said, for their presentations are excellent. The best of dancing and singing, and irresistable colored posturings and situations are presented on the boards at the Varieties. Messrs. Chadwick and Fiske are meeting with great success in their efforts to please the public.

Arlington & Co.'s minstrel troupe is returning to Chicago for the winter. They will reoccupy the Academy of Music.

The great humorist introduces to us to-morrow, (Monday,) something decidedly novel and refreshing in these hackneyed times, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in our amusement column. With so great a propensity as over work as Americans have to rush to shows, (an instinct doubtless to neutralize the deleterious effects of too close application to business,) it has surprised us that some brilliant genius has not swerved from the beaten track and given us something original. Menageries are very well in their way, and especially so aside to children in their studies of natural history, but bores of the largest calibre to adults who have seen the same animals for the past twenty years. Circuses inspire a taste for robust sports, but are not always free from questionable adjuncts, and the public are by no means unanimous in their opinions of the tendencies of theaters.

We shall not be surprised to find that the inimitable wit has not hit the happy vein. In his Menagerie the animals are all educated to a point verging upon reason. In his theater the actors are all quadrupeds. In his Circus monkeys and dogs are the equestrians, gymnasts and acrobats. To be sure, a large number of ladies and gentlemen appear, but only as supernumeraries as it were, to shift the scenes and place the properties. Add to all this the indispensable services of DAN. RICE himself, illustrating the novel performance, with his quaint conceits, and we can reasonably expect a new sensation.

In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and St Louis, Mr. Rice has excited the greatest enthusiasm this summer, with his novel institution, and we anticipate the same excitement will be experienced this week in Chicago.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

Progress of Affairs There—Condition of the Camp—A Court Martial—A Sample of the Army Vote.

Were Chicago to be dethroned from her proud position of Queen of the West; were her mighty packing houses and miles of shipping, her wealth and her industry to be destroyed, and

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

There would still be an object of interest within her limits, which would cause her to live in remembrance throughout the long vistas of our nation's futurity. While the rebellion is remembered, Camp Douglas will not be forgotten. It is a theme which is often dwelt upon, but which our citizens are never tired of listening to. Yesterday, our reporter spent a short time in the Camp, and through the courtesy of Captain Hill, Co. D, 15th Veteran Corps, was enabled to gather many facts which may interest the readers of the TRIBUNE.

THE CAMP.

The Camp at present is in excellent condition; the various quarters of officers and men are neatly whitewashed, have tarred roofs, and a very soldier-like appearance. By a recent order the wives of all the veterans except the officers have been compelled to leave the precincts of Camp Douglas, and now reside in little shanties erected for them on the prairies outside. This step was considered absolutely necessary, as the Post Quartermaster found it really impossible to give them all proper quarters, owing to the recent large reinforcements received to the military force. There are at present stationed in the camp about 2,140 men, namely: 15th V. R. C., 850 strong; 8th V. R. C., also containing about 850; the 196th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry (hundred day boys), 330 strong, and 150 men of the 24th Ohio battery. This battery possesses Parrott guns, and has horses and equipments second to none in the service.

Many of the boys whose time of service has expired are re-enlisting, and the garrison is also receiving reinforcements from disabled men from the front. The additions are, however, frequently cavalrymen, and need much care and perseverance to transform them into well drilled infantry veterans. The soldiers are under excellent discipline, and are thoroughly drilled. Every morning there is a company drill of the V. R. C., from seven to eight. In the afternoon, from two to three, the 15th regiment goes through battalion drill, and about four o'clock—weather permitting—there is a grand dress parade of all the men.

Yesterday afternoon, in lieu of the dress parade, the 8th regiment V. R. C. was subjected to the monthly inspection by Capt. Shirley, Post Inspector. The result of the inspection was highly satisfactory to all concerned.

Before we leave this subject, we must not omit to mention the splendid band of the 15th V. R. C. It is composed of nineteen performers from Co. E, and is without exception one of the finest if not the finest regimental band in the country. There is a band connected with the 8th regiment, but it is awaiting new instruments from Cincinnati.

Groups of rebels are engaged throughout the camp repairing headquarters, and in building the new hospitals, which will be of a very complete character. A portion of this hospital was blown down, and part of the soldiers' quarters unroofed by the severe storm which visited our city on Friday last, but all damages are now repaired.

THE REBELS.

The unwilling inmates of Camp Douglas, and exiles from the land of Chivalry and Cotton, now number nearly 8,000. They are confined in quarters wholly removed from the camp proper in point of distance, but not so far removed as regards comforts. Their shanties are similar in point of construction to those of their keepers, and are warm, dry and well ventilated. The inmates will not suffer from cold or damp this winter, as all their houses have been raised on piles six or seven feet from the ground. This raising also answers another important object—it baulks the labors of those individuals who, gopher-like, wish to burrow. The prisoners employ themselves, as usual, in washing themselves and clothes, in whittling trifles from wood or bone, and in playing games of ball or marbles. Those of them who are expert as carpenters, etc., are employed about the camp in building and repairing the quarters, for which service they receive the exceedingly welcome reward of a plug of tobacco every two or three days. As one watched their healthy forms and almost contented faces, a sad contrast would cross the mind, in the treatment of loved ones in those earthly hells—the Southern Libby and Castle Thunder. Though no persistent attempts are made on the part of the "Johnny Rebs" to escape, they need to be closely watched, as it is feared some external influences are at work on their behalf.

Some weeks ago, as reported in the TRIBUNE, red lights supposed to be meant for signals, were seen about half a mile south of the camp. Since that time a picket guard is placed every night all round the exterior of the walls, which, with the regular patrol guard, renders matters "slightly" secure. About a week ago seven rebels chopped their way through the fence. Of these, five have been recaptured, but two escaped. One thing is certain, *these two were hidden and sheltered by some person in the city*. The fact is a lamentable one, but Copperheads demand freedom, and we presume the right to nourish traitors is an important feature in that liberty (?).

SANITARY CONDITION.

The Sanitary condition of the Camp is excellent. Never were there so few inmates in either the Federal hospital or the hospital for the sick rebels. The buildings are both well ventilated, and excellently arranged. They reflect great credit upon the Chief of Hospitals—Dr. Sigmund. One item of note is that the Pest houses have been removed for some distance, greatly to the relief of the Faculty and others interested in the Chicago University, near which institution they originally stood.

DISCIPLINE.

An unpleasant but necessary institution in every military post is that of the Court Martial. On the whole the gallant boys behave excellently, but human nature is human nature, and will transgress, even in the case of three year veterans. For the commission of minor offences the transgressors are tried by a "Field Officers' Court Martial," held at the will of the Commandant. In these cases penalties are enforced commensurate with the offense, perhaps carrying the ball and chain, or experiencing a stoppage of pay, is as effective as any preventative. To adjudicate charges of a more serious nature, such as desertion or "breaking guard," a General Court Martial is necessary, which can only be ordered from the Chief of the Department. One of these is now in session in pursuance of the following order:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1, 1864.

Special Order No. 185.]

A General Court Martial is hereby ordered to meet at Chicago, Ill., on the 12th day of September, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

Annexed is the detail for the Court:

1. Colonel Hamanus Neff, 196th Reg. Pa. Vols.
2. Captain Emil Hanch, Co. A, 8th Reg. V. R. C.
3. Capt. R. Warner Young, Co. E, 8th Reg. V. R. C.
4. Captain Francis McBride, Co. A, 196th Reg. Pa. Vols.
5. Captain Edwin Lyster, Co. K, 196th Reg. Pa. Vols.
6. 1st Lieutenant Mahlon Shauber, Co. H, 196th Reg. Pa. Vols.
7. 1st Lieutenant Alexander Shelton, Co. K, 196th Reg. Pa. Vols.

Captain J. M. Burr, 8th Reg. V. R. Corps, Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By command of Major General Heintzelman.
L. H. LATHROP,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. A. G.

There are quite a number of cases to be tried by court martial; several are very grave and important character. The Court will probably remain in session several weeks.

COLONEL STRONG.

We regret to announce that Colonel James C. Strong, the respected commander of the 15th regiment V. R. C. and late Commandant of the garrison, is at present confined to his bed by sickness resulting from his wound. He is lying at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., where he is staying on sick leave. In the absence of Colonel Strong, the regiment is in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Flood.

LITTLE MAC.

After so much about secesh men it would be refreshing to insert [illegible] publications, and in conclusion we will offer a crumb of consolation to the Randolph street *Secessionist* and Little Mac's friends generally. In conversation with a respected commander of one of the veteran companies, our reporter incidentally mentioned the probable proportions of the "Young Napoleon's" army vote. "Well," he replied "Little Mac will certainly get some votes out of Camp Douglas. In my company of seventy men *probably four or five propose to vote for him.*" Rate me, you army [illegible](?)

New Advertisements.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER," to be had at the Photograph Rooms of T. HANE, 83 South Clark Street, opp the Court House. Cartes de Visite, Vignettes, and all other Photographs taken daily. se18 a[illegible]

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE on corner of Ohio and Dearborn street, 80 by 100 feet.
Two three-story Brick Houses and Lots, 80 by 100 feet each, corner of Washington and Carpenter sts.
Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, River Lots, Farms. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. se18 a[illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY
THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
Washington street lot, 40x180 feet near LaSalle street and near Board of Trade.
Randolph street, corner of Wabash avenue.
Michigan avenue Brick House and lot near Lake street, 24 and 48 feet fronts, by full depth.
North Clark street houses and lots. se17-[illegible]

THE GRAVEL ROAD TO GRACELAND, ROSEHILL AND EVANSTON, is kept in splendid order and free from dust, making it a
FINE DRIVE.
se18-[illegible]

REAL ESTATE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Lot [illegible] feet corner of Ontario and market streets with good buildings. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

CIGARS.—Just received from New York a consignment of
200,000 CIGARS.
A choice lot which we are offering at the low prices of $30 &c. to $50 per M. S. S. VAN DYKE & CO., Commission Merchants, [illegible]

THE STORMS OF LIFE WITH her are passed,
She finds a tranquil home at last,
And her sorrowing friends are comforted with a superior Photograph of her taken at Everitt's Popular Photograph Gallery, 137 Lake street, cor. of LaSalle.
WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NIAS, Operator.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of Chicago are requested to meet at the Hall of the Tailor's Fraternal Union,
77 DEARBORN STREET,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19th, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the Tailor's Fraternal Union.
EDWARD HANDERSON, Sec'y.

THE CHEAPEST SUIT OF CLOTHES is one that is made of HONEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, and is symmetrical in proportions to the wearer. SUCH SUITS are daily being turned out at prices ranging from $65.00 and upwards, by ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 3 Tremont Block.

TAKE NOTICE.—$1000 will be given for an Artesian Well to be sunk on our [illegible] place. DOBSON & BURT. Minonk, Sept. 15, 1864.

NEW CAMPAIGN SONG FOR
A. LINCOLN.
H. M. HIGGINS, Music Publisher,
117 Randolph Street,
Has just issued a stirring piece of music entitled
CAMPAIGN SONG FOR
A. LINCOLN,
PRICE .... 30 CENTS.
Will be sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of marked price by addressing the publisher as above. A liberal discount made when ordered in quantities by clubs.

PIG IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tabers.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal selected for foundry use.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

MICHIGAN AVENUE AND OTHER HOMES
FOR SALE CHEAP BY
THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
[illegible] Michigan avenue [illegible] North Division [illegible] Union Park and West Washington street [illegible] Prairie avenue and Twenty-Second street corner lot. Business and Residence property in all Divisions.

THE DRAFT AT HAND.
NOW IS THE TIME
To secure Substitutes
AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
Recruits furnished for Townships and Wards of this city, up to the DAY of draft. Substitutes always on hand to supply orders. This is your last chance to apply.
ISAAC HITT & CO.,
93 S. Clark street.

25 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER.
With fixtures complete, and in running order. FOR SALE LOW. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

EYE & EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operator for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., 124 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. U's surgery is thronged from morning till night with patients from all parts of the country, anxious to get an interview.

COAL, COAL.
An excellent quality of Mineral Ridge and Chippewa Coals, carefully screened, and delivered promptly in all parts of the city.
ALSO,
A CARGO
Of Hammondsville Coal, to arrive in a few days, and to be sold afloat.
Illinois Coal arriving daily from the Danville mines and for sale by the carload on track or delivered.
J. L. HATHAWAY,
33 Market street.

SALT!
COARSE and FINE,
By the CAR LOAD or CARGO.
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
137 South Water street.

PORK AND BEEF.
We have in store a few hundred bbls.
MESS, E. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF.
For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 South Water street.

Buckwheat Flour.
50 barrels Canada Buckwheat Flour (milled in 1863-4) for sale by RAMSEY & INGLIS, No. 1 Steele's Block, South Water street.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE,
And Dealers in Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.
199 & 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

HOWE'S
IMPROVED SCALE.
Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places.
FOR SALE BY
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse,
199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL
OPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At 11 West Thirty-eighth street, New York,
On the 21st Instant.
The course of instruction will be complete, and each department will be under accomplished and experienced teachers.
REFERENCES—Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, and Mrs. Potter, [illegible]

ILLINOIS COAL.
Fresh-mined Illinois Coal, of the best quality in market, for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
The undersigned have opened a select school, at Room 27, [illegible] Block, North Clark st. Special attention will be given to young gentlemen preparing to enter any of the Eastern Colleges. For further particulars apply at the school room, or at the residence of the [illegible]
Rev. J. GRAHAM,
Prof. W. O. DYAR, Teachers.

WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES.—We desire to purchase two or three
FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES
On the avenues. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn st.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
At their OLD STAND,
167 and 169 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENTS OF
Silks, Poplins,
Velours, Repps,
Armures, Merinos,
Alpaccas, Plaids
In every variety of material, and
DRESS GOODS
Of every grade, ever offered west of New York.
Also, in stock an unlimited variety of
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Embroideries,
Laces, and
GENERAL DRY GOODS
Of every description, adapted to first-class trade all bought for NET CASH, and selling at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Large daily arrivals during the season, keep our stock always completely assorted in every department.
MOURNING GOODS
A "SPECIALITY."
Buyers will find one of the best assorted stocks in the United States
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,
167 and 169 Lake Street.

ROSS & FOSTER,
105 Lake Street.
NEW STORE.
DAILY ARRIVAL OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES,
Embroideries, House Furnishing Goods,
AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
To be found west of New York.
All at prices defying competition, as they were all bought previous to the late great advance.
JUST RECEIVED,
Clan Tartans and Plaids
In all the new materials of Dress Goods.
Plain Poplins, Lusters, Empress Cloths and Reps,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
3,000 pieces new French Merino, in all the new shades, at much below present value.
ROSS & FOSTER,
NEW STORE.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES
—AT—
R. BAMBER & CO'S,
132 Lake Street.
Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York,
Consisting of Ladies,' Misses and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant.
In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing.
R. BAMBER & CO.,
132 Lake street.

COAL! COAL!!
HARD COAL
1000 tons Small Egg.
1000 tons Range Size.
500 tons Chestnut Size.
Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of [illegible] BRIAR HILL, ILLINOIS and BLOSSBURG COAL, which we are offering at LOWEST MARKET RATES
FOR SALE BY
HOLBROOK & PARKER,
Yard, 64 Kinzie street, cor. Indiana.
Post Office address Drawer [illegible]
We particularly call the attention of Foundry men and manufacturers to our stock of Lump, Lehigh, Sugar Loaf and Hazelton Lump.
Orders left at FULTON & BROS., No. [illegible] River st., or at 76 Monroe street, will receive prompt attention.
Being connected with the house of Jacob Parker & Co. at Buffalo, we are enabled to fill any orders for Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Egg and Other Coal.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
REDFIELD ON WILLS.
The Law of Wills, embracing also the Jurisprudence of Insanity; The Effect of Extrinsic Evidence; The Creation and Construction of Trusts, so far as applicable to Wills, with Forms and Instructions for Preparing Wills. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD. 1 vol., 8vo.
Washburn on Real Property.
THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D. Second edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo.
IN PRESS.
THE ILLINOIS DIGEST,
Being a Digest of the Decisions of the SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS from BREESE'S Reports to the THIRTIETH volume of Illinois Reports inclusive. By CHARLES H. WOOD and JOSEPH D. LONG. 1 vol., royal, 8vo.
CALLAGHAN & CUTLER,
Law Booksellers and Publishers,
126 Clark Street.

WE HAVE WORK NOW.
A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN
WANTED
To sew on cloth. Apply at once. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

Illinois Coal Screenings
In quantity to suit customers, for sale by
KELLOGG & GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership under the style of
HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
FOR DOING A
Dry Goods Jobbing Business,
At Nos. 3 & 5 Lake st., cor. Michigan-av.
JAMES C. HUNT,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] HALE.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

STEAM SAW MILL CHEAP; [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

PENDLETON.

We present a few extracts elsewhere from the Congressional speeches of Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Pendleton has the merit of being one of the most straightforward speakers in the United States. Believing that the war ought never to have been begun, he said so frankly before the first shot was fired, and adhering to the same opinions, he has reiterated them boldly and unequivocally ever since. He thinks that immediate peace and separation is the cure-all for our national difficulties, and he says so without circumlocution. No disciple of John C. Calhoun was ever more thoroughly wedded to the doctrine of "State Rights," as it is understood in South Carolina, than Mr. Pendleton, and no one has avowed it more broadly. If Mr. Pendleton were a candidate for Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, he would get more votes than [illegible]. Toombs, Cobb, or Wigfall and if Jeff Davis should die he could fill his chair, so far as political qualifications go, without a dissenting voice in all rebeldom. We commend Mr. Pendleton for his frankness and we commend those who nominated him for theirs.

There is one feature of Mr. Pendleton's record that will perhaps astonish his best friends outside of Dixie. He holds that the people of the United States cannot amend their Constitution so as to abolish slavery. He says that it is not in the power of all the States save one to abolish slavery in that one State against its will. In other words, he holds that it is unconstitutional to amend the Constitution in the way prescribed in the Constitution. Patrick Henry thought differently, and he urged Virginia not to ratify the Constitution, for the very reason that three fourths of the States might at some future time, abolish slavery in Virginia against her will; and Virginia ratified the Constitution with the distinct understanding that it contained the power to abolish slavery whenever a constitutional majority should deem it proper to do so.

It is needless to follow Mr. Pendleton's record farther. When a man says that he was in favor of peace, even with Disunion, before the war began, that he is in favor of the same now, that he belongs to the Calhoun school of politicians, and that the people of the United States cannot amend their own Constitution so as to interfere with slavery—he has said enough to show all intelligent voters which side he stands on.

SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour is nominated again for the Governor of New York. He was nominated two years ago, and was for once elected. Those who have memories two years long, will remember by what means he succeeded. "He was for a more vigorous prosecution of the war!" He was for putting it through by daylight. The contest had dragged for a year and a half, when it ought to have been done, finished and concluded in nine months. Does anybody remember who had been commander-in-chief for a good part of that time? Was it not one George B. McClellan? But no matter for that; Seymour got elected; for the people were discouraged, dissatisfied and impatient. And if Seymour, as Governor of the Empire State, could have influence to hurry up the war, put more men into the field, appoint them with more enterprising generals, and who had more heart for the contest, and so conclude the strife, why then it were better to try him. And they *did* try him. And we know with what result. As soon as elected, he set himself to hinder the war by all the diabolical ingenuity of which he was capable, while he would *seem* to be for it. Where his predecessor got a hundred regiments into the field, Seymour sent six. His address to the rioters in New York city, in July, will live in history as long as the feats of Benedict Arnold. To follow him through all his miserable windings, wiring in and wiring out, would be like illustrating the track of a salt water eel in Hoboken road. His influence has been felt through the nation. It has been a sort of malaria, poisoning the air and acting upon the lungs everywhere in which copperheadism had seeds planted. He got McClellan nominated for President. With August Belmont behind him with a bag of money, took the Chicago Convention into his hands, and shaped its action. He is the grand opifex and manipulator of this Presidential campaign on its copperhead side.

He now comes before the people of New York for a re-election. There are some diseases which people have only once; and we rather think—at least we hope—Horatio Seymour to be one of them. Most of the diseases of this class are pretty mean ones—scarlet fever and small-pox for instance; and it would naturally be supposed that if one occurrence of either of these could defend the human system against its own return, Horatio Seymour might prove a prophylactic as against himself. Still, all of the mean diseases are not of this kind. The seven years' itch may, for aught we know, continue twenty; and if the people of New York wish to do two years' more of scratching, they have the opportunity; and if they *are* dunces enough to try it, we should not object, except that such patients are not pleasant neighbors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER.

It is astonishing how quick and sensitive the malignants are to anything that is likely to hurt the rebels, and to cause them to feel the pinch of the war. A dog with a sore ear is not more disturbed with the buzzing of flies, than the Chicago *Times* with any order of a General which puts the cup its friends in Dixie have filled, to their own lips. It is now greatly distressed by Sherman's order which vacates Atlanta of its inhabitants; and talks about "20,000 people being driven from the city, etc."

In the first place, the 20,000 people of the *Times* are about 1,500—the rest of its former, 20,000 inhabitants being in the rebel army, or having already fled, before its occupation by us. And then suppose there were 20,000; who is to feed them? Gen. Sherman very well knows by experience, that that task would fall upon him. He knows too that he has but a single line of railroad to do it—a line liable to interruptions by guerillas—and which is but sufficient to supply his own army with food, forage, and ammunition; and especially, with a hostile army in his front, and in a country hostile to him. Were he able to collect his supplies from the region about him, the case would be different. But no large army can do this in the face of an enemy, in a hostile region, though supplies may be ever so plenty.

But if Sherman is to carry his campaign into Georgia, he must sustain his own army, no matter what becomes of his enemy, and though some "women and children" may suffer. But in truth his order is one of mercy to the poor people of Atlanta. He cannot undertake to feed them—they must of necessity go elsewhere. And now is the time, while the weather is warm and food is attainable, for them to be removed, without waiting till winter and starvation drives them out.

Nor is this order the first of the kind. Grant devastated the country about Vicksburg for thirty miles distance, when he laid siege to the place, for the protection of his rear. And if the *Times* does not recognize the authority of that example, Johnston ordered off the whole population of Northwestern Georgia, as far south as the Coosa River, before the opening of this very campaign. In this order he probably displaced more people from their homes than Sherman's order will drive from Atlanta. Did the *Times* forget to wail over that order? The truth is, that war has hardships for a good many people—and for some who have no other connection with it than to live where it rages.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" EXPLOSION.

None who had the opportunity to observe the Chicago Convention, could have failed to see that it contained no real elements of harmony, except prejudice against Mr. Lincoln and his policies, and a desire to get a monopoly of the spoils. On the real question of a disunion peace or a Union war—the only one before the American people—they were as vitally at loggerheads as are the armies of Grant and Lee. They could only get through the Convention without a bolt by dodging this only real question of the day, which they therefore did. Nevertheless, the pretence of harmony was false and hollow. The Convention was a double-headed fusion of conflicting elements—a brace of political Siamese twins—a split from the start, and notwithstanding Belmont's "oil of palms" and Seymour's "oil of blarney," both parties to the game sat down each day with as distinct an understanding that they were bound to cheat each other, and rose each day with as distinct a hope in each that they had cheated the other, as would two common blacklegs at a game of euchre, except that the latter would be far more likely to pay the wager if he lost; so far as the so-called "Democratic party" is a peace party, it is nothing. Peace and war are principles too antagonistic to [illegible] or [illegible] about. Union and [illegible] are [illegible] which can no more mix [illegible]. [illegible] knows that [illegible] the question [illegible] Peace and [illegible] on the one hand, and war and [illegible] on the other, the whole North would [illegible] and Union. When the Democracy at Chicago stated that to be the issue they consciously lied, simply because the true issue would have split them. They knew that immediate peace could not be had without disunion, and that the Union could not be restored without war. Yet they said we are for peace and Union. This was a bold attempt to found a party on a lie. The true issue, viz:—Shall we suppress the rebellion by war if peace measures fail, as we and they all know they will, was as carefully kept out of the Convention, out of its platform, out of its speeches, as sparks would be kept from a magazine. But McClellan has thrown in his firebrand, and he who was always so harmless to his enemies has once more sent "hideous ruin and confusion down" amongst his friends. The Democracy are welcome to their new [illegible]. If they can make available egotism without independence, obstinacy without consistency, cowardice without caution, and education without wisdom, they will find McClellan of more service to them than he ever has been to his country. The war party had him on their hands for about eighteen months, and have not yet recovered from him. We heartily congratulate the peace men on their elephant. If he will be half as ruinous to them as he has been to us we shall be happy, to live to write their epitaph—"died of our country's hope and pride on the brain."

THE COPPERHEAD DIVISIONS.

With all the exertions of the leaders, the party of extremes does not seem to hang well together. It was one thing to get the Chicago Convention through without an explosion, but it is another thing to get harmoniously through the campaign. That Book which a prophet ate, as described in sacred writ, was sweet as honey in his mouth, but after it was eaten, it was terribly bitter, so the cooking and eating by Seymour, Vallandigham & Co. was all very well, but the inward digestion after getting home is another thing. We trust it may prove a Kilkenny cat affair, and rid the country of much pestilential matter.

But it is not worth while for Union men to rely too far on this split of the Copperheads. They will perhaps after all combine better than it now seems. One will be whipped in; another will be honey fugled; and others will be bought up; and after all the legions of the malignants may be pretty formidable. Let us rely on ourselves and not on their divisions. Stir up the people—organize—circulate the documents; and keep the fires burning till November. We have got to contend earnestly, both in the field and in the town—with ballots and bullets—if we are to put down this rebellion. The boys must keep awake through this night of gloom and danger.

☞ By way of encouraging those who affect to believe that the soldiers are going for surrender and a disunion peace, we print the following from Vermont:

By a dispatch from St. Albans last evening we are enabled to give this morning returns of the Congressional vote in nineteen companies of the Vermont Brigade. The aggregate is as follows:

First District—Woodbridge, 77; Merritt Clark, 9; Wells, 4; Redfield, 2.
Second District—Morrill, 108; Ormsby, 2.
Third District—Baxter, 93; Harrington, 1.

It will thus be seen that out of two hundred and ninety-four votes two hundred and eighty-five were polled for the Union candidates, and but nine for the Copperhead. Our brave soldiers evidently know what they are voting for.

☞ The Richmond *Sentinel*, of September 7th, thinks the fall of Atlanta ought to send gold up, as it tends to delay peace. It says:

> The expectation of a comparatively speedy termination of the war, which has gained ground in the United States, as well as in the Confederate States, has reduced the price of gold at the North. The late accounts tell of an increased activity in its traffic, with an advance in price. The fall of Atlanta will probably further enhance the premium, as indicating the delay of peace. The Confederates never mean to give up the struggle, but to fight it out to the end for which they started—separation and independence. Any success gained by our enemies but prolongs the evil day for them as well as for us; and if Wall street is as astute as it claims to be, it will understand it so, and buy and sell accordingly.

Wall street does not "understand it so." Deluded Wall street!

☞ A letter from a soldier from the 8th Maine, addressed from Bermuda Hundred, says:

> Although but a handful of us are left, we are determined to stand or fall with the Government. I have never seen the soldiers in better spirits than now. Mr. Lincoln grows in popularity with the army daily. He would get two votes in this command now to one thirty days ago.

The Chicago Platform Approved by McClellan Previous to its Adoption.

Since the appearance of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, the New York *News*, indignant at the tone of that document, has made the following surprising statement:

"Those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, *was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit.*"

☞ The army sentiment was well expressed by a soldier in the Vermont election. A Copperhead ticket was thrust at him as he limped up to the polls. He took it and looked at it musingly, then threw it away with the remark, "What a thundering fool I should be to go down to Virginia and fight rebels three years with my musket, and then come here to stab myself in the back with a piece of paper like that!"

Straws.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1864.

To the Editor Tribune:

Sir—Straws sometimes show which way the wind blows. The following was the result of a canvass of the Philadelphia Express East, and Baltimore Express West on the 13th and 14th instant:

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.

Lincoln	107
McClellan	68
Fremont	7

BALTIMORE EXPRESS.

Lincoln	142
McClellan	76
Fremont	2

The above were all voters. No ladies or boys were asked their preferences. A soldier of an Indiana regiment informed me that a vote was taken in the Jarvis' Hospital, Baltimore, on the 12th inst., with the following result:

Lincoln	512
McClellan	187
Fremont	7

M. A. C.

ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Colored People in the Confederate Service.

The following general order, issued by the Confederates, need no comment:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, SHREVEPORT, LA., July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—I. In accordance with an act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities," approved February 17th, 1864, all male free negroes and other persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will be immediately enrolled under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will take the necessary steps through the enrolling officers, to enroll immediately one-fifth of all the male slaves in this department, between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

III. All free negroes and slaves so enrolled will be sent to rendezvous designated by the Commandants of negro labor for the several States, accompanied by descriptive roll.

IV. Requisitions for negro labor must be made upon the commandants of negro labor of the several States.

V. All officers and agents of the Government in charge of slaves will furnish monthly, to the commandants of negro labor of the several States to which the slaves belong correct and certified muster rolls of those in their charge.

By command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith.
S. S. ANDERSON, Assist. Adj. Gen.

A Peace Meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A reunion of about fifty Peace Democrats took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of denouncing Gen. McClellan's letter, and of advising about the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaly, the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who was appointed President for the occasion. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Orton, of the *Day Book*, McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Ben Wood, of the *Daily News*, Gen. Singleton and Green, of Illinois, Geo. K. Sheil, of Oregon, S. T. Suit, of New York, Chauncey Burr, W. T. Smith Anderson, and a lot of others. All the members present seemed to be moved by the bitterest feelings against Gen. McClellan, denounced him as having broken his pledge toward the Democratic party, and compromised its success in the pending election. Mr. Sheil, Gen. Singleton and Chauncey Burr were among the prominent speakers of that meeting, at the conclusion of which S. T. Suit, of New York, presented the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of presenting a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of Gen. McClellan completely ignores.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to next week. Among the candidates for the Presidency whose names seemed to be received with the greatest favor were Mr. O'Connor, of this city, and Long, of Ohio.—*N. Y. Tribune*, *Sept. 15.*

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Third Congressional District.

Copperhead Congressional Convention—E. B. Stiles, of Dixon, the Nominee—Who He Is and What He is—His Chances of Success—A Democratic Fizzle at Aurora—Hon. J. C. Robinson on the Stump—Up like a Rocket, Down like a Stick—A Union Meeting at Aurora—The Draft in Stephenson County—German Union Demonstrations in Galena and Freeport—Speakers, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

FREEPORT, Stephenson Co., Sept. 16.

It was not until eleven o'clock last night that I was enabled to leave the quiet village of Naperville, and as the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad failed to connect with those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy I had the pleasure of drumming my heels in the station house at Mendota from one o'clock until three this morning, and of riding from that place during the hours between three and six. There was a well-dressed drunkard in the car in which I was endeavoring to snatch a little sleep, but for the last two hours and a half he made night hideous with his drunken revellings, and slumber and I had a serious falling out.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE'S OPPONENT.

On Wednesday the Copperhead element of the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside, assembled in convention at this city, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress, to run against Hon. E. B. Washburne, the present incumbent, who has been renominated by acclamation by the Union men of the District. One would imagine that with the result of the last Congressional canvass in view, the Copperheads would not bet high upon their chances of success. I give you the vote of the District in 1862:

	Stiles.	Washburne.
Carroll	413	1,159
Jo Daviess	1,833	1,673
Lee	805	1,354
Ogle	939	1,948
Stephenson	1,864	2,141
Whiteside	878	1,880
	[illegible]	10,436
Washburne's Majority	3,711	

This majority, I take it, the Copperheads have no hope of overcoming. It will be nearly doubled, or your correspondent does not read aright the signs of the times. The reason that they made a nomination at all, may be found in the fact that the "Democracy" think it a point gained if they can only *keep up their party organization*, and to secure this end they vote regularly, even though they know they will be beaten. The only wonder is that they could find a man willing to accept the nomination, and the certainty of defeat. Two years ago, they found such a man in the person of Hon. E. B. Stiles, of Dixon, and the same gentleman turned up again at Freeport day before yesterday. He was the successful candidate as a matter of course.

Mr. Stiles is a pleasant gentleman, and an excellent judge of good living—qualifications made manifest by the fact that he ignored the inns of the city of Freeport run in the interest of his own political friends, and took up his abode during his sojourn here in the Preston House, kept by those "black abolitionists," the Messrs Corbin. He is a man of considerable ability, the owner of a bank at Dixon, another at Morrison, and a dealer in wheat and produce generally. Since the war for the suppression of this rebellion, he has increased his gains very considerably, and if he chooses to spend a portion of them in the vain endeavor to defeat that old war horse, Washburne, no one can possibly object. He stands about the same chance of succeeding in his ambitious endeavors as he does of being swallowed up by an earthquake this bright September morning.

A FIZZLE.

I presume, your Aurora correspondents have told you of the visit to that busy city, of Hon. J. C. Robinson, the Copperhead candidate for gubernatorial honors. He was advertised to speak in the Public Square in the afternoon, and although a band in a wagon containing upon its sides the announcement that a live Copperhead would be publicly exhibited, and publicly hiss free of charge, paraded the streets for three mortal hours, it was found when the distinguished gentleman appeared upon the ground that he had not over two hundred listeners, two-thirds, at least, of whom were Union men who had attended just to see how the "pizen sarpint" disport himself under the circumstances, and because one of the chief fuglemen jocosely remarked, "the crowd was so numerous that few could hear the speaker's voice," it was decided to adjourn to the Court House. Well, the two hundred listened patiently for an hour to one of Robinson's stupid and dolorous harangues, and scattered. Before adjournment, anticipating a larger influx of Copperheads after nightfall, they decided to reassemble again in the Public Square in the evening. Robinson was on hand at the proper hour, surrounded by a body guard of fifty or sixty of his more immediate followers, but the crowd, numbering four or five hundred, were Union men.

Robinson discussed first, the platform, and showed that it was a compendium of all the loyal virtues, and certain, if its principles were carried into action, to lead the nation back to peace, and endow it with all the advantages and prosperity of the old time condition.

Warming with the occasion, he turned to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and recounted his claims for the hearty support of the American people in this terrible crisis of our country's history. He spoke of the recorded opposition of General McClellan to the infamous policies of the administration of President Lincoln—"arbitrary arrests," "confiscation of rebel property," "the draft," "arming of slaves of rebel owners," "freedom to the slaves of rebels," and so on, and then asked, "Is not George B. McClellan the exponent of true Democracy?" "No! No!" thundered the no less immortal four hundred. Robinson was non-plussed at the evident lack of sympathy in that crowd, and after a few more similar questions and answers, lowered his colors and abandoned the field, after having spoken just fifteen minutes by the watch. With him departed the body guard of three-score Copperheads.

A ROUSING UNION MEETING.

The Union men had come to hear speaking, and speaking they determined to have. So they set about organizing a meeting of their own. A chairman was chosen, and a young German, Mr. Mettzner, States Attorney of the district, took the stand and spoke in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled for over an hour, until the audience became fairly wild with excitement. Cheers were given for the ticket, State and national, for the soldiers, for the sailors, for the Constitution, and ironical cheers for the fugacious Copperhead candidate for Governor of the loyal State of Illinois. It was a glorious meeting, and in marked contrast to the insignificant fizzle that preceded it. A Union man from Aurora, who participated in the affair, and to whom I am indebted for the facts related above, wishes me affectionately to invite Hon. J. C. Robinson to speak in Aurora again.

THE DRAFT.

Provost Marshal John V. Eustace, of the 3d district, has issued a statement, by towns, of credits for enlistments and of quotas for draft in Stephenson county, made up to Sept. 14th. From that statement it appears that the only town in the county in excess under all calls is Freeport, which has standing to its credit, to be applied on future calls, 166 men. Oneco has just filled her quota to a man. Winslow has due 4; West Point 13; Waddams, 11; Florence, 30; Loran, 47; Jefferson, 5; Erin, 1; Kent, 8; Ridott, 41; Silver Creek, 74; Rock Run, 11; Rock Grove, 22; Buckeye, 29; Harlem, 46; Dacota, 23; Lancaster, 7. Silver Creek is settled almost exclusively by German Copperheads, and it must raise seventy-four men. There will be howling in that neighborhood when the draft comes off. Freeport has done grandly. She has sent 880 men to our armies, and if more should be necessary, she is ready to send more. What city of her size can show a cleaner record?

GERMAN UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

There was an immense Union German demonstration at Galena last night, and another in Freeport this evening. The former I did not attend, but those who were there say it was a most enthusiastic affair, and likely to be productive of much good to our cause in that latitude. Gov. Hoffmann, Major Stevenson, and Dr. Charles Riehle were the speakers. The demonstration at Freeport I know was an imposing one, and most enthusiastically conducted. The same speakers were present here as at Galena. The salient points of their addresses I have already indicated to you by telegraph.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

The indications of a radical change of sentiment on the part of the German Democratic element are abundant and encouraging. This people are coming over to the Union ranks by scores and hundreds, and a powerful agency to this end is the presence and eloquent speaking of such influential Germans as Messrs. Hoffman, Stevenson and Riehle.

TO-MORROW.

Hon. J. D. Ward will speak to-morrow at Mendota, La Salle county, and on Monday gallant Dick Oglesby will re-commence the canvass at that good old Union Republican town—the very sight of which is good for honest eyes—Galesburg. BOB.

OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Stoneman's Raid Upon Macon.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ATLANTA, August 30, 1864.

Although the primary object of this raid failed of attainment, yet its secondary purpose, that of interrupting the enemy's lines of communications, and destroying their source of supply, was most effectively accomplished. The following property belonging to the Confederate States, or used by them in carrying on the war, was destroyed by the 14th Illinois cavalry, and other regiments, comprising Col. Capron's brigade in that expedition.

Capt. Samuel Webb, A. A. A. G., on Col. Capron's staff, with eighty-eight men from McLaughlin's squadron, O. V. V. C., destroyed an important bridge, and a large flouring mill known as Henderson's Mills, also a bridge and factory known as Newton's cotton factory on the Ulcofauhachee River.

Major F. M. Davidson, of the 14th Illinois cavalry, with 125 picked men, from his own command, destroyed at the junction of the Edenton railroad and Georgia Central railroad, a large brick depot filled with army stores; also eleven locomotives with their trains, consisting of forty passenger cars, eighty box cars filled with quartermaster and commissary stores, and twenty platform cars loaded with machinery. He also burned a large machine shop filled with tools and machinery belonging to the railroad company, cotton factory, the telegraph offices, capturing the operator. Following in the direction of, and beyond Emmitt's Station, he tore up several miles of track, burned two large depots, two mills, six railroad bridges, one of them over the Oconee River, said to be 700 yards in length, including trestle work, several thousand cords of wood, and all the cattle yards for twenty-five miles.

Maj. Burk, of the 8th Michigan cavalry, with 70 men of his command destroyed the railroad depot at Edenton, containing a large amount of commissary stores and clothing, and 1,000 stand of new Enfield rifles.

Col. Capron, with the other portions of his command destroyed within six and one half miles of Macon, five miles of the works on the G. C. R. R., two passenger trains and one stock train loaded with horses and live stock, three locomotives and one large machine shop, within three miles of the city used for manufacturing gun carriages. And in co-operation with Colonel Biddle's command he burned the Railroad Bridge within one and a half miles of Macon, 200 feet in length, and 300 feet of tressel work.

Col. Capron's command consisted of the 14th Illinois cavalry, 8th Michigan cavalry, and McLaughlin's squadron O. V. V. C.

CASUALTIES IN THE 14TH ILL. CAVALRY.

Wounded.

First Lieut H B Mayo, B, severely; 1st Lieut John M Sanderson, C, severely in thigh; 2d Lieut Richard M Hughes, F, slightly, and in enemy's hands; private M Fitch, A, mortally; Thos Watts, A, severely; G Zeigler, B, severely; E A Nattinger, C, severely; John W Argo, G, mortally; B Bintinger, I, mortally; John Hall, K, severely; G Newmyer, bugler, D, severely; Jas M Smiley, M, slightly.

Missing.

FIELD AND STAFF—F M Davidson, 1st Major; David Quigg, 2d Major; P H Balthasar, Surgeon; G A Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; —— Wilkins, Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY A.—John S Henderson, Captain; Albert B Capron, 1st Lieut; C T Thurman, C S; W F Plumb, F A Curtiss, G S Vanzant, N Smith, E A Gould, W Baldwin, S Freemole, M Gabriel, D Gilmartin, C D Goff, Jacob Grace, Zeno Hilliard, Charles Jones, Wm B Johnson, Charles M Lindsey, J B Lemons, Chas Murdock, Austin Martin, Swell Oleson, Wm Owens, Wm Prater, Wm Price, D C Reese, Parker Robinson, J B Skillman, John S Smith, G W Stodsell, George Wolfe, Wm Young, John P Holland.

COMPANY B.—Paul Dettsler, Captain; Wm R Hancock, 2d Lieut; F Westerman, Lewis Smith, Chas Deteil, Peter Reisling, H Handshoe, John January, W Brooks, John Sohn, T Burnett, H Bless, F [illegible], John Foner, Chas Frederick, L Granckle, John Grover, John Hearmeyer, J Hoffert, C Bauser, P Bass, D Kindley, F Messelhom, M Neff, Wm Smith, J Sutton, H Schickle, J Trenner, Christian Treis, J Wells, Peter Zokel.

COMPANY C.—William Gibson, C S; Henry Webb, James P Bread, Julius Du Mule, Jerry A Arnold, Archie Campbell, Lewis A Cobb, George Coleman, Thomas Crinigan, Morgan Dick, Joseph H Gunning, C Highland, Saml Hopkins, Andrew K Jones, John Kerkham, John Mitchell, C C Pogue, William Pecks, Richard Pippin, George Robinson, Charles Scully, Frederick Scheuer, Barnett Sweeny, Henry Weber, James Weaver.

COMPANY D.—1st Lieut Joseph W Miller, 2d Lieut Isaac R Allen, R F Hammond, C L Cook, Charles Curtiss, George Cratner, Aaron Curry, John Dudney, George Gallagher, Edward Goltry, John Anglin, John Kreiner, Joseph Madigan, Henry Moore, Daniel McNamara, Daniel Morrison, John O'Hallan, William, Percival, Julius Ruby, Joseph Smith, James Stapleton, Thos L Hoover, W J Williford, Thomas Wibell.

COMPANY E.—1st Lieut Geo W Evans, Wm Duvall, John W Hale, John D Hoe, Jonathan H Melvin, Wm Cover, Benj Arnes, Wm Rollman, Basil Fulker, Stephen Williams, Henry J Davis, Jacob Hester, Franklin Thomson, Jacob Borden, Christian Reagan, Hugh Riley, Wm Daily, James Inskow, John Janey, Frank Eltherton, John Lyons, Park Kennedy, Wm S Bryant, Scott Await, Walter Wilmott, Isaac Wallace, Thos Foster, 1st Lieut Wm R Grey, Albert Paulbrook, Geo S Harris, John B Sayles, John T Lawrence, Benj W Wilson, J A Carter, Robt Campbell, Wm Clary, William Fine, Amasa Griffith, Thos Hamilton, Wm Hammond, Jacob Kent, Saml M Lock, John W Lowrey, Richard C Lewis, Wm Little, Jacob Myer, Harrison Mitchell, John McAdams.

COMPANY F.—Steel Wills, Lucien C Nichols, Hiram Miles, Thomas Packett, George W Preston, Charles A Pratt, John F Stoke, Thomas J Smith, Albert M Sherritt, Thomas B Van Horn, Thomas Welsh, Peter Whett, John R Hanks.

COMPANY G.—Capt Wm Perkins, John Welsh, Samuel Eppelheimer, George W Norris, Robert Norris, Henry Jenkins, Daniel Wood, John F Mathis, Albert McConnell, Nathan M Grey, Thomas Setler, John Bice, John Murphy, Josiah McNew, William G Martin, Robert F Mulkey, William H Thomas, Warren O Smoot, James Parker, Leander J Passmore, Jesse R Sedterd, James C Cheek, Geo W Hoffmann, James A Simpson, John B Simpson, Andrew J Simpson, James W Hunt, Hazard Clark, Wickliffe Ward, John W Sear, John W Harris, James W Sharp, George McCartney, A J Cannon, John W Amo, James P Gregory, James D Pearson, Saml O'Donnell, Carter Jones, J R McKee.

COMPANY H.—1st Lieut John S Anderson, George S Howell, R A Hodson, Joseph Gerbet, Delos Odell, J R Gunn, J R Brocket, Emanuel Berry, Martin V Cline, Thomas Cooper, Syster Tilford, Matthew Falard, Sylvester Fobar, John Golden, Thomas C Lamm, Geo Newman, Albert A Newman, James S Perkins, Isaac Palmer, Joseph E Poland, F M Pershbert, John J Rose, George Reed, Stewart Blackston, William Snyder, —— Taylor.

COMPANY I.—John Burdan, Herbert Vanderburg, Kendrick M Chapin, James O'Brien, John Gorgam, O'Brien C Douglas, Cassius C Reemus, E M Butterfield, Mathias Bretz, George W Coslar, Joshua Cray, William Ellison, James Fair, Geo H Greenman, Henry L Lockwood, Jas McNichols, John Mellows, Philip Meeny, Antone Miller, Jno O'Sullivan, Daniel Rollins, Martin D Rollison, Andrew J Withers, Benj Welsh, Geo W Humphrey, Richard Willson, John Gunther.

COMPANY K.—Capt Wm R Sanford, Geo W Ballows, T Dennison, A W McKenzie, J H Allen, E Bailey, Moses B Sargent, E A Boyles, Thos Cox, R S Cox, F Ganika, J H Senna, J R Hall, William A Harrold, Henry Bower, J McCarty, G W Monroe, B Rees, P Murphy, J N Smith, G B Tally, F Varner, A J Whitehead, C F Zimmerman, W S Willis, J A Butler.

COMPANY L.—F C Adams, Frank Watts, W J Hunt, Robert Hill, B H Baldwin, P Cunningham, J W Kelso, John Long, W J Worley, Thomas Cordial, Thomas Clark.

COMPANY M.—Thomas S Stanton, Capt.; B Kaufman, Charles E Hart, Henry Skinner, Charles W Fowler, E B Appleton, William Boyd, Jessie Boyd, Thomas Dean, Dan Louis, Patrick Donohue, James A Fernon, Clinton Halleck, F M Holmes, Ira Hiner, Edwin Madden, Ira B Ogden, Henry M Robins, Andrew J Seed, Chandler Silkworth, John Stirling, Wm J Welsh, Daniel O Afork, Daniel Smith, James M Miller, Ona Hesaks, John Casey.

Of those classed among the missing, a number are, undoubtedly, killed and wounded, as the enemy charged upon us in overpowering force, just before daylight, having turned and captured our pickets. It was impossible for those that escaped to tell whether friend or foe fell beside him him in the terrible conflict that ensued.

HORACE CAPRON,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Difficulties the North has had to Encounter.

It is a common fallacy in estimating the amount of force the Government could bring to bear on the revolted States to state it merely in the ratio of the population of the two sections—twenty millions in the loyal States, against eight in the revolting States. But it is proper to consider that the rebels had within themselves a slave population of over four millions, and that this population was able to carry on all their simple industries, while it required more than double that number to carry on the much more complicated industries of Northern civilization. It is thus apparent that the whole fighting white population of the South was available for service in the field, while nearly half of our population was necessarily neutralized in the way just mentioned. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the rebel leaders were able to put into the field, at the very start, armies nearly equal to our own, though our own levies were unparalleled in history.

To this must be added the astonishing ascendancy which a small minority of leading men had acquired over the Southern population, and by which, when they had once usurped power, they were able to wield an absolutely despotic control over all the resources of men and material in the South. These men, in fact, had long been preparing for this war, as many of them publicly confessed after the inauguration of the rebellion. "We have," said Mr. Barnwell Rhett, in a speech in the convention which took South Carolina out of the Union, "we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the fugitive slave law, but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." To enhance the difficulty of the task imposed on the Administration, the theory of the war into which it was driven by the very nature of the contest, was that of the offensive. Now military history is replete with illustrations of the enormous advantage which a people has when able to stand at bay (covering its own communications and holding interior lines,) and await in chosen positions the attacks of the enemy.

The career of Frederick the Great affords an eminent example of a small nation, never able to raise an army of over a hundred thousand men, conducting a defensive war, with offensive returns, and successfully resisting for seven years the attempts of a coalition of five of the leading powers of Europe. But offensive operations against a people holding such defensive attitude becomes tenfold more difficult when the war becomes what is called a "national war," the nature of which is thus depicted by the greatest modern writer on the theory of war, Gen. Jomini.

> "The difficulties in the path of an army are very great, and render the mission of the General conducting them very arduous. The invader has only an army; his adversaries have an army and a people wholly or almost wholly in arms, and making means of resistance out of everything. Each individual conspires against the common enemy—even the non-combatants have an interest in his ruin, and accelerate it by every means in their power. Each armed inhabitant knows the smallest paths and connections—he finds everywhere a relative or friend who aids him; the commanders also know the country, and learning immediately the slightest movement on the part of the invader, can adopt the best measures to defeat his projects."

These embarrassments, enormously increased by the prodigious extent of the theatre of war, the topography of which is all against the offensive and in favor of the defensive (as witness the immense depth of the lines of communications in any great aggressive movements, the impossibility of supplying our armies from the country as is done in Europe, etc.,) entered into the portentous problem which the Administration had to solve; and yet, in face of this accumulation of difficulties, forming a task, the gravest that ever met an Executive, the war has been pushed successfully through to the splendid results we witness—the armies of the rebellion have been driven from the vast extent of territory the rebels claimed, till now the one is shut up in the States bordering on the Gulf, and the other is beleaguered without hope of escape in Richmond.

A Blessed Object of Devotion.

We do observe in an advertised list of "Democratic Campaign Documents," twenty-seven in number, three whose titles indicate that they are devoted to the defense of of human slavery. They are Bishop Hopkins' *Bible View of Slavery*, Prof. Morse on the *Ethical Position of Slavery in the Social System*, and *Results of Emancipation in English, French and Spanish America*. Three out of twenty seven devoted specifically to Slavery—this is only one ninth of the whole, though we think it altogether likely that of the remaining eight-ninths the greater part are really, under various guises, on the same side of the same topic.

It seems impossible for the Democratic party to get rid of the idea that the main and everlasting aim and end of its existence is the defense of slavery. Don Quixote was not more eager to rush to the aid and risk his life in the defense of forlorn and abused damsels of high degree than the Democratic party has been at all times, and it seems still is, to rush to the defense of the old hag and harlot of slavery.—*N. Y. Times, Sept. 15.*

Geo. H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record.

Extracts from his Speeches in Congress.

MR. PENDLETON IN FAVOR OF LETTING THE REBELS GO IN PEACE.

"Mr. Chairman: I say again that my constituents are in favor of conciliation; they are in favor of peace. They love the Union beyond all things; but if dissolution is inevitable, they want it in peace. Peace may preserve this Government; peace may reconstruct this Union; peace will preserve friendship and give us an opportunity for acts of reciprocal kindness and good will. If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signal their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it;* and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together with us again in one common government, there should be no pride to be humiliated, there should be no wound inflicted from my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, Jan. 18, 1861. Appendix to Cong. Globe, 36th Cong., 2d sess., page 72.*

This was before the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. Two years later, viz., on the 31st of January, 1863, Mr. Pendleton announced that his opinion had undergone no change, as follows:

"I said two years ago on this floor, that armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may. *I believed it then; I have believed it every moment since; I believe it now.* No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith."—*Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 3d sess., page 664.*

MR. PENDLETON A STATE RIGHTS MAN.

"But, sir, I pass to another consideration. I am one of those who still hope for a restoration of the Union—not the unity of our territory only, but the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution. I hope that we may maintain the integrity of our system of government—the system of confederation—the system whose foundation is *State Rights*. The Constitution is a compact of government made by *sovereign States*, which assigns to the Federal Government its powers and duties, and reserves all others to the States and people. Its foundation is, that all power not granted is reserved—all duties not specifically enjoined are forbidden. The duties of the Federal Government are few and simple. They relate to foreign affairs and matters of general and universal interest. Its powers were intended to be limited also. To the States were committed all matters of local concern and the care of the rights and liberties of all their citizens. Their reserved powers were consequently very large. Our fathers thought this the very hidden secret of their system. They thought they had discovered in this the philosopher's stone of government. And so they had. It was the beauty and the pride of our system. It secured to us liberty; it secured to us prosperity; it secured to us self-government beyond the example of any people. In an evil hour it was abandoned. Since then we have had war, and misery, and tyranny; but I forbear."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, March 1, 1864.—Cong. Globe, 38th Cong., 1st sess., page 891.*

"*I believe, sir, in the doctrine of State Rights.* I know it is fashionable to-day to denounce it. I know that regard for it has been diminished in the public mind; and I know, also, that in the same degree has love of union waned, and want of harmony among the States increased."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, June 15, 1864. Ibid., page 2,993.*

MR. PENDLETON SAYS THE PEOPLE CANNOT AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

"The Federal Government has power over the relations of the States with foreign nations, and the relations of the States as between and among themselves. It has no power over the purely internal affairs of the State. This principle was as familiar as household words three years ago. Every power delegated to the Federal Government relates either to the international or the inter-State relations of the United States. Every power prohibited to the States affects the same relations, and them only. The domestic internal affairs of a State, having no connection with the Federal Government, or with foreign nations, or with the other States, are reserved to the absolute, exclusive sovereign power of the States respectively, and to the people thereof. The other States are not affected by them, and have no interest in them. The Federal Government has no cognizance of them. The power of amendment which is confined to three-fourths of the States does not reach them, nor the power to regulate them, but is limited to the subjects and powers delegated to the United States. It is not competent, in my judgment, for three fourths of the States to abolish that provision of the constitution by which no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the Legislatures, and give to the Congress the power to subdivide or unite the States: nor is it competent for three-fourths of the States to amend the constitution so as to give to the Federal Government the power to appoint the Governors of the States, nor to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the State nor the number or qualifications of the members of the Legislature, nor to amend the constitution of the State. Three-fourths of the States may change the war-making power, or the power to regulate commerce, or the power to make treaties. Three-fourths of the States may abolish the three-fifths rule of representation, or the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, or the rule for imposing direct taxes. All these amendments may be made, because they relate to inter-State affairs. They relate to the connections of the States as between themselves, or as between the States and foreign nations. *But neither three-fourths of the States, nor all the States save one, can abolish slavery in that dissenting State*, because it lies within the domain reserved entirely to each State for itself, and upon it the other States cannot enter. *Mr. Pendleton's Speech, June 15th, 1864. Ibid., page 2,993.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The decline in gold has materially checked all kinds of speculations, and the demand for money is greatly lessened in consequence. This, in connection with the reduction of the balances of Western bankers at the East, has tended to make the money market here much easier. It is nevertheless difficult for parties to obtain accommodations for purely speculative pursuits, as the discount houses are contracting their lines in order to provide for the provision season. All legitimate paper, however, was freely discounted at the regular banks, to their customers, at 10 per cent per annum.

The feeling is deep and sincere on the part of the bankers to check speculation in produce, so as to enable shippers to have a free field before the close of navigation, and thus get our wheat, corn and other cereals forwarded.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was considerably firmer, but there is no change in rates. The bankers were buying at [illegible] discount, and selling at ¼ discount to their customers.

The market for gold in New York to-day shows a further decline—opening at 223¼, falling to 220½ and closing at noon at 221¼. There was no Second Board. The following are the quotations furnished to James Boyd, Gold Broker.

10.00 a. m.	223¼	11.30 a. m.	220½
11.00 a. m.	221¼	12.00 m.	221¼

Here the Gold market was flat and heavy, and sales were mostly to "short sellers" at 218@220. There were free sellers on 'Change at 220, with no bids over 217@218. Silver was weak at 200@205.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 16th says:

The demand for money continues good, and currency being in light supply, the market rules very firm, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the bankers to contract their lines. They have been thus far, however, able to accept all the legitimate paper offered by regular customers and depositors, at 10@12 ⅌ cent for first class signatures and good mercantile paper. There is but little paper based purely on speculative ventures offering. Holders knowing that it would be impossible to obtain accommodations, owing to the extreme stringency of the money market, have almost entirely ceased making applications. Exchange is reported, by most of the bankers, as working closer, and rates are rather higher. We now quote it at 50c@$1.10 discount buying, and par selling.

—The N. Y. *Independent*, in its regular weekly article on the money market, says: "Currency is withdrawn from the city to the West for moving produce thither. A drain will be felt for the season, to be returned hither at its close. Not only are balances held here on Western account withdrawn, but loans are wanted, and obtained, for this healthy and natural course of business."

—The Philadelphia *Press* of the 15th says the money market is showing some signs of stringency, though not of a character to excite apprehension. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent.

—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of the 15th says:

There is a little more activity in the money market, and rates of interest have increased. Good business paper is now selling at the note brokers' at 9@12 per cent, and very few signatures of any description would be taken at simple interest. The banks are cautious, and loans on call are made only with a wide margin.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Bank of England Statement for the week ending Aug. 24:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£[illegible]	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
		Silver bullion	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Prop'rs' Capital	£14,553,000	Government securities, including dead weight annuity	£10,797,095
Rest	[illegible]	Other securities	[illegible]
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Acc'ts	[illegible]	Notes	[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Gold and silver coin	[illegible]
Seven days and other bills	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit:

A decrease of circulation of	[illegible]
An increase of public deposits of	[illegible]
A decrease of other deposits of	[illegible]
A decrease of Government securities of	[illegible]
A decrease of other securities of	[illegible]
An increase of bullion of	[illegible]
A decrease of rest of	[illegible]
An increase of reserve of	[illegible]

The decrease in private securities has led to the repayment of considerable amounts to the bank. The increase in the reserve, amounting to £[illegible], is the most favorable item in the bank return of this week, as gold still leaves for the provinces. In addition to the stock of coin and bullion is only £[illegible], a sum inferior to the whole amount sent into the bank this week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 17, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	....	Quicksilver	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	....	C. & T.	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W. (pref)	[illegible]	....	Hudson River	[illegible]	....
Erie (com)	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Erie (pref)	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
C. & P.	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent war loan bonds	[illegible]	....
M. S. (com)	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	....
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]	....	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent bonds 1881	[illegible]	....
P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]	....	U. S. 7-3 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	....
N. C.	[illegible]	....	U. S. 1 yr certif.	[illegible]	....
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]	....	American gold	[illegible]	....
C. & A. (pref)	[illegible]	....			
R. I.	[illegible]	....			
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]	....			
B. & Q.	[illegible]	....			

Market—1st Board [illegible]. No 2d Board.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,474	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	60,000
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	7,720	1,194
Grass Seed	91,122	14,718
Flax Seed	21,633	
Broom Corn	24,401	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	600
Tallow	[illegible]	
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	77
Cattle	[illegible]	52
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines		[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	2,640

The further decline in gold to-day caused a heavy feeling in the Produce markets, and we report lower prices in almost every important article.

The demand for Flour was exceedingly light, and the market ruled dull and heavy, with sales of 1,600 brls—mostly on private terms. One lot of choice white winter was sold at $12.00.

The Wheat market was very dull, and prices again fell 2@3c per bushel, with sales of about 120,000 bushels of all grades, at $1.90@1.91 for No 2 Red, $1.85 for Rejected Red, $1.80 for No Grade Red; $1.90@1.92 for No 1 Spring; $1.86½@1.88½ for No 2 Spring; and $1.79@1.80 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.87½@1.88 for No 2 Spring, and $1.93@1.94 for No 2 Red. The demand to-day was chiefly by short sellers, but there was also a slight inquiry by shippers.

The Corn market opened steady, but it suddenly fell 1½c per bushel, and closed quiet and firm at the decline. Only about 70,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.31½@1.33 for No 1 Corn, $1.31@1.32½ or No 2 Corn, and $1.28@1.30½ for Rejected Corn—the market closing with a good inquiry for No 2 at $1.31, but with little or none for No 1.

Oats suffered a decline of ½@1c per bushel, at which about 200,000 bushels changed hands, No 1 selling at 63½@64c, No 2 at 63@63½c, and Rejected at [illegible]c—closing steady at 63½@63¾c for No 1, and 62c for No 2.

Rye was heavy and ½@1c lower, with sales of about 12,000 bushels, at $1.30½ for No 1, and $1.27@1.28½ for No 2—closing steady at $1.30½ and $1.28. The demand was almost wholly confined to lots in two South Side elevators.

Barley was flat and easier, with sales of 9,000 bushels, at $1.90@1.93 for No 2, according to location.

Highwines were freely offered at $1.74, but there was no demand, and the market ruled extremely dull. A lot of 100 iron-bound packages was sold at $1.74½ delivered.

Provisions were neglected—the only sales reported comprising 125 trcs Lard at 23½c.

Timothy Seed was very dull, and prices indicate a further decline of 10@15c per bushel, with sales of fair to choice at $5.00@5.25. There were no sales of Flax Seed reported, but the market is firm at $3.10.

Grain Freights were dull, with light engagements in sail vessels, at 8c for wheat and 8c for oats to Buffalo. A propeller was chartered at 8c for corn to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been less active, and somewhat unsettled, owing to the further depreciation in the current rates of Gold. Prices are weaker on all the leading staples. On Rio Coffee we make a further decline of 1c per lb. Sugars are less firm, and at the decline noted yesterday buyers are operating as sparingly as possible.

Anthracite Coal is still in very inadequate supply. Prices rule a shade firmer, but we still quote Lehigh at $22.00, and other descriptions at $20.00 per ton.

Lake fish are still in small and restricted supply. Market active and unchanged. Codfish is in larger receipts, and with a decline in the eastern markets we note a reduction on previous quotations of $1.00 per 100 lbs. Dried Herrings in small supply and active. On scaled we note an advance of 5c. per box.

Hides are in limited demand, with a fair supply. Green Salted are dull at 12@12½c per lb, and Dry Stock has a downward tendency.

Carbon Oil in moderate demand. Receipts still small. Best brands of White Oil are held very firm at 93@95c per gal., with an upward tendency. Linseed Oil quiet and steady at $1.63@1.68 per gal. Lard Oil is in small and very restricted supply. Market very firm at $1.75@1.80 for pure leaf.

The Wool market continues very quiet; and at our reduced quotations of 90@98c per lb for coarse to choice fleece Wool. There are few buyers.

In Wood the market less active and firm. The supply is larger, and in prospect of reduced rates, buyers are holding off. On Beech Wood we note a decline of $1.00 per cord on previous quotations.

St Louis Lumber Market—Sept. 15.

The receipts during the past week have been very light, but yet an improvement over the weeks in the last month, when we had none to record. We notice the arrival of a fleet of [illegible] which has been some months under way, encountering almost every difficulty possible.

We hear of no improvements in the upper rivers and the season is now so far advanced that but very small amounts can now be expected down, even should a rise of water come the present month.

Prices are firm at from $30.00 to $40.00 on bank. We hear of no sales, or of any Lumber being on the market. We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c:

First clear, ⅌ 1,000 feet		[illegible]
Second do	1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	[illegible]
Second do	1 inch boards	[illegible]
Third do	boards and fencing	[illegible]
Sheathing		[illegible]
Grub Plank, Joist widths		[illegible]
Joist, 16 ft and under		[illegible]
Joist, 18 ft and over		[illegible]
Flooring, second rate, dressed		[illegible]
Siding, second rate		[illegible]
Square Timber, 16 ft and under		[illegible]
" 18 ft and over		[illegible]
Shingles, A shaved		[illegible]
" A sawed		[illegible]
" No. 1 sawed		[illegible]
Lath, per M		[illegible]
Cedar Posts, per 100		[illegible]

Eastward Movement of Flour and Grain by Canal.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending Sept. 13th, and 10 days from Oswego, being shipments at the latter place from Sept. 5th to Sept. 14th inclusive, which, taken together, will show the amount of flour and grain afloat on the canals destined for tide water:

From	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reason why 9 days' shipments from Oswego and 14 days' from Buffalo are taken is that it takes those periods to reach New York from these places respectively.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 3,210,000 feet of lumber. There have been few cargoes on the market; the receipts, which were above the average, having been chiefly on contract, or docked on owners' account. The market is more active, and prices generally rule firm.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday [illegible]. In good demand, and firm at previous sales.

LATH—Received yesterday 210,000 pcs. Market moderately active, and in fair supply. Prices moderately firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Ashtabula, Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 85,000 feet rafted lumber, common ⅜ strips at $12.00; cargo schr America, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 70,000 feet inferior lumber, mostly boards, balance mixed, at $16.00 [illegible] Lath at $4.40.

In the yards business is very active, and prices rule firm at the following revised quotations. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs.	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 17, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Sept. 17	9,347	19,842
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 22 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 22 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 24 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURG.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 24 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cars of 22 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ⅌ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 9,347 head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	9,347

The receipts of Beef Cattle during the past week have been heavier than during any corresponding week for the past three months, and there has also been a corresponding increase in the activity of the market. The supply has not been suitable to the demand in regard to the general character of the stock—shipping grades, and good medium qualities have been scarce, the receipts consisting mainly of common and low medium grades. As the result of the transactions of the week we note a decline as compared with the closing prices of last week's market, of [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs on prime to extra shipping grades, of [illegible] per 100 lbs on medium to fine qualities and of [illegible] on common grades of stock.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that, compared with last year, our present quotations show an advance of [illegible] per cent on common cattle, of about [illegible] per cent on medium grades, and of [illegible] per cent on prime to extra grades.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.—The market during the past week has evinced more than usual vigor. In point of numbers the receipts are heavier than for several months past and about double those of the corresponding week of last year. The reduction which has taken place in the price of Beef Cattle in Eastern markets has not been so marked here; for the simple reason, that there has been almost a nominal supply of shipping stock. We have not had a single drove of really extra quality steers in the market during the week, and for the few good droves received there has been an extra amount of competition, to which may be attributed the small reduction which has taken place, amounting to only [illegible], against a decline of [illegible] net weight in the New York market last Monday and Tuesday.

There has been several large Government contracts in the market which have not been filled, for the reason that the general stock in the yards has been of too low a quality. The cattle wanted are prime medium grades weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, or even more, for which the prices given range from [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight. For any cattle to come at all of this description will meet with quick sale, and the market is firm at the quotations given above.

There has been a fair demand for stock cattle, and a large proportion of the receipts have been bought by farmers and others for stock. This description of stock has consequently met with better sale than was anticipated. Two or three of our city packers have been buying pretty freely, and there are indications that nearly all of them will commence packing for the season in three or four weeks at the utmost.

There were in the yards this morning about [illegible] head of Beef Cattle. The entered sales during the day, at all the yards, amount to [illegible] head; thus leaving between 600 and 700 head in the yards this evening unsold, which consist almost exclusively of medium and very common grades. About [illegible] head were purchased on army account at prices ranging from [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs, upwards of [illegible] head by city packers at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs; and the remainder by shippers, city butchers, speculators, and for stock cattle.

The last day of the week has been by no means the least active, although a large proportion of our speculative dealers are out of the market on Saturdays. The morning was fine and very favorable for trade, and although the lots were small, the sales made were numerous, as will be seen from our sales list given below, and to complete the day favorably, this afternoon city packers came into the market, and cleared out a large proportion of the unsold stock, at low prices, but to the evident satisfaction of drovers and commission men, who were beginning to fear that their stock would have to be held over to the ensuing week.

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Oberndorf to D. Waixel, [illegible] head prime Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.25; Mertz to Oberndorf, [illegible] head good quality Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; Oberndorf to McPherson, [illegible] head Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

Rosenthal to McPherson, [illegible] head good shipping Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.25; John Adams to D. Waixel, 14 head Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs at [illegible]; Sprague to Zeizler & Co., [illegible] head fair shipping grade Illinois steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; Dalby to Spencer, [illegible] head good Kansas Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

[illegible] to Kirchway, [illegible] head prime Wisconsin Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; J. Adams to D. Waixel, [illegible] head good medium Steers, averaging 1,073 lbs, at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

The market closed this evening with an active demand for prime to extra grades and for good medium grades, at the quotations given above.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Sherman H & P.	H. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gibbons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ebling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	C. H. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. F. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	J. B. Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Fent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	D. Waixel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartholomew	Ebling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiting	Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. A. Hall	Stall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. B. Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granger	Bennett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob's	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Grinney	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Melly	Clyborn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Grinley	Turner & Nicolas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parks	Kirchway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Garbay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Maloney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Turner & Nicolas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshel	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craig	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Turner & Nicolas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterman	Hyman & Sutte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris W & E.	Holdeman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gratt	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anderson	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterman	Hyman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Watt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Dalby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craig	Dalby & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	McGarvey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gray	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Keller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Coburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Flanagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

With an inadequate supply of prime to extra grades we note an advance of [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs on the quotations of last week's market, of [illegible] on medium qualities, and of [illegible] on stock Hogs. At our present quotations the market closed active and firm this evening.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, as compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the comparative prices of Hogs this week, and for the corresponding period of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to med. do	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that as compared with last year, prime to extra Hogs have advanced, ⅌ lb live weight, [illegible]; medium to prime, [illegible]; and common Hogs, [illegible].

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.—With receipts considerably above the average of the present season, and prices far ahead of all previous periods in the history of the Hog trade of this city, the week has been one of the most active we have ever had, and prices have taken a further leap of from [illegible] per 100 lbs, excluding some sales on which an advance of [illegible] could be shown.

This excited and feverish condition of the market has spread its influence throughout the districts from which our supply is derived; but it must be borne in mind that our present artificial prices are wholly supported by the inadequacy of present receipts to meet the only moderate shipping demand. Our receipts since August 1st amount to [illegible] hogs, whilst for the corresponding period of last year they were [illegible] hogs, or nearly double.

In the receipts of the past week the proportion of really prime and extra hogs has been small, and as the demand for these has been the most active, prices have been supported, and increased with extraordinary firmness. Some of the heaviest purchases were made before the cars could be unloaded; in several cases there was a regular scramble who should be in first. With larger receipts, which we shall soon get, the present excitement will cool down, and a more healthy tone pervade the transactions of the market.

Poor Hogs are in less demand, there being few buyers, and prices are consequently unchanged. Stock Hogs have been in better demand, at higher rates. On really choice breeds, the market has advanced fully $1.00 ⅌ 100 lbs since last Saturday.

There were in the yards this morning, including the receipts of the day, about [illegible] Hogs. The entered sales amount to [illegible] head, at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs, chiefly at [illegible]. There was no diminution in the previous activity or firmness of the market, which closed this evening very firm, at the quotations given above.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Sherman H. & P.	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Givingley	G. Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	C. H. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	Metcalf & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parks	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fry & Co.	Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Grinley	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Darwell	H. B. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bushen	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordner	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Allerton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waters an	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hallett	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murphy	P. Nottingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayes	Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cowan	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Border	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts during the past week have consisted principally of Stock Sheep, which have been sent through on account of Western Sheep farmers. Fat Sheep and grades suitable for city butchers have been in small supply, and prices rule firm at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs, with a good demand.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Goodsell	Jacobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckingham	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on the basis of in store, per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS quiet. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop. Acme, with corn, at 8c; schr Mary Morton, with wheat, at 8c; [illegible], with oats, at 8c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,474 brls; shipped to-day, [illegible] brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] brls "Robinson & Go" on p.t.; [illegible] brls Clarke's "Imperial" at $12.00. SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] brls good spring extra on p.t. SPRING SUPERFINE—[illegible] brls good spring superfine at [illegible].

BRAN—In good supply. Sales to-day were: [illegible] tons Bran in bulk at [illegible] ⅌ ton on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market heavy and [illegible] lower. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bushels. Market opened steady, but fell 1½c ⅌ bu before the close. Sales were as follows: [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active and [illegible] lower. [illegible] At the close the market was quiet at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No 2.

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and [illegible] lower. Sales to-day were: RYE IN STORE—[illegible] —the market closing quiet at $1.30½ for No 1 and $1.28 for No 2. The demand was wholly confined to lots in A. D. & Co.'s and F. & T.'s elevators. Rye elsewhere was unsaleable at any bids like the above quotations.

BARLEY—Received 7,720 bu; shipped, 1,194 bu. Market dull and easier. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal and dull at [illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, [illegible] lbs; shipped 2,640 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime Dairy in crocks and tubs [illegible]; Shipping Butter, in firkins [illegible]; Grease Butter [illegible].

Sales to-day—[illegible] tubs very choice Dairy at [illegible], package included; 20 kegs good shipping butter at [illegible].

BEANS—In good supply and very dull at [illegible].

BAGGING—In fair demand, market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Stark A.	[illegible]
Montior A, seamless	[illegible]
Hampden A, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Longwood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed lines	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed lines	[illegible]
Extra heavy A	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls cotton	[illegible]
" " linen	[illegible]
" " cotton	[illegible]
" " paper	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—In limited supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: Hamburg [illegible]; Western Reserve [illegible]; Western States [illegible].

COFFEE—The further depreciation in the rates of gold has considerably restricted transactions. Prices generally are weak, and on Rio we note a further decline of 1c ⅌ lb. We quote: Cape ⅌ lb [illegible]; Java, O G, in mats [illegible]; Rio, fair to good [illegible]; Rio, good to prime [illegible].

COAL—Soft Coal in fair supply. Market active and unchanged. ANTHRACITE in large supply, although receipts are still far below the demand. Market firm at our previous quotations. We quote: ERIE—[illegible]; do Ormsby; CLEVELAND—Briar Hill; do Mineral Ridge; do Willow Bank; Blossburg; Lump Lehigh; Lackawanna, prepared; Scranton; Pittston; [illegible] — prices [illegible].

EGGS—In more limited supply. In brisk demand and firm at [illegible] ⅌ doz. Sales to-day were [illegible].

FISH—LAKE FISH in small supply. Market very active and unchanged. MACKEREL in moderate receipt and prices steady. CODFISH in large supply, and with a moderate demand we note a decline of $1.00 ⅌ 100 lbs. HERRINGS—dried, in small supply and firm at present quotations. We quote: No 1 Whitefish, ½ brls; No 2 Whitefish, ½ brls; No 3 Whitefish, ½ brls; No 1 Trout, ½ brls; No 2 Trout, ½ brls; No 1 Mackerel, ½ brls; No 2 Mackerel, ½ brls; No 3 mackerel, ½ brls, large; No 1 Mackerel, kits; No 2 mackerel, kits; Family kits; Family Mackerel, ½ brls; Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs; Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs; No 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box; Scaled Herrings, ⅌ box; Pickled Herrings, round; No 1 Lake Herring; No 2 Lake Herring — prices [illegible].

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES in large supply. Prices easy at previous quotations. PEACHES quoted nominally, there having been no receipts since Wednesday. GRAPES—market active and in good supply, prices firm at present quotations. LEMONS in better supply, market active and unchanged. We quote: Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale; Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, eating; Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking; Peaches; Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb; Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb; Pears ⅌ bu; Siberian Crabs, per basket; Water Melons, ⅌ 100; Lemons, French, ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box — prices [illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—The market is generally quiet and unchanged. Prices weak at previous quotations. We quote: Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb; Apples, Eastern, ⅌ lb — [illegible].

FOREIGN FRUITS. Raisins—Layers ⅌ box; Raisins—M. R. ⅌ box; Currants, ⅌ lb; Figs—Smyrna, ⅌ lb; Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb; Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb; Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb; Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb; Sardines, halves; Sardines, quarters — [illegible].

GAME—PRAIRIE CHICKENS in small supply. Market moderately active and firm at $3.25 per doz. QUAILS—Receipts very small, with a good demand. WILD DUCKS—In medium supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. We quote: Prairie Chickens, ⅌ doz; Quails, ⅌ doz; Wild Ducks, ⅌ doz; Snipe, ⅌ doz; Snipe, yellow-legged, ⅌ doz — [illegible].

HIDES—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. There is no improvement on the present depression and inactivity of the market. With a fair supply, prices are weak, but without any quotable change. We quote: Green Salted, trimmed 12@12½; Dry Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Dry Flint, trimmed [illegible]; Kip, Green Salted, trimmed 17 [illegible]; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market dull and very much depressed. There was no demand and good packages were offered at $1.74, without buyers. Sales were: 100 brls iron-bound at $1.74½ delivered.

HAY—TIMOTHY HAY in small receipt, with an active demand. Market firm at present quotations. PRAIRIE HAY in more liberal supply, with a good demand. Previous quotations tolerably firm. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES. Timothy, beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose — [illegible].

RETAIL PRICES. Timothy, beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose — [illegible].

LEATHER—The market continues quiet, orders being small, and confined to immediate want. The further decline in gold has caused less firmness in foreign Leather, transactions are consequently very trifling. We quote: HEMLOCK. Harness ⅌ lb; Line ⅌ lb; Kip ⅌ lb; Calf ⅌ lb; Upper ⅌ foot; Collar ⅌ foot; Slaughter, Sole; Buenos Ayres; Orinoco, Sole; Orinoco good damaged. OAK. Slaughter, Sole; Harness ⅌ lb; Upper; Kip, No. 1 medium; Kip, No. 1 heavy; Calf, Extra; French Kip, 1st choice; French Calf; French Calf Lemoines, ⅌ dozen; French Calf Lemoines, Seconds, ⅌ doz; Linings ⅌ doz; Roans ⅌ doz — [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tar; Pitch; Rosin ⅌ 280 lbs; Turpentine; Ital. Flax packing; Ital. Hemp packing; Am. Hemp Sup.; Am. Hemp No. 1; Am. Hemp No. 2; Lath Yarn, Hemp; do Manilla; Manilla Rope; Manilla Hay Rope; Marline; Sash cord; Oakum; Hemp — [illegible].

ONIONS—The market is in fair supply, with an active demand. Prices rule firm at [illegible] ⅌ bu in bulk; and at [illegible] ⅌ bu in store.

OILS—LINSEED OIL—The market is quiet, with a fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. LARD OIL—Pure leaf Oil is still scarce, and held very firm at present quotations. Whale, Elephant and Bank Oils in fair demand, and unchanged. We quote: Raw Linseed Oil; Boiled Linseed Oil; Olive Oil, bulk; Whale Oil, W. S. B.; Elephant Oil; Bank Oil; Lard Oil, pure leaf; Machine Oil; Sperm Oil; [illegible] Oil; Neatsfoot Oil; Castor Oil; [illegible] Oil — [illegible].

CARBON OIL—The market to-day has been less active, but there is no decline in the firmness which has existed for the past few days. With a good supply, prices continue unchanged. We quote: White Oil, 110 to 130 test, by car load ⅌ brl [illegible]; Straw Oil, do [illegible]; Benzole, do [illegible].

POTATOES—In moderate supply, with a fair demand. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: Potatoes, Neshannocks, ⅌ bu; Peach Blows do; Potatoes, Common, ⅌ bu; Potatoes do ⅌ brl; Sweet Potatoes ⅌ brl — [illegible].

POULTRY—In limited receipt. Market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: Fowls old ⅌ doz; Chickens ⅌ doz; Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb; Pigeons ⅌ doz — [illegible].

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—None offering. Market nominal at [illegible]. LARD—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were: 125 trcs prime city steam rendered Lard at 23½c.

SALT—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market quiet and steady. We quote: DOMESTIC—New Fine; Coarse; Ground Solar; Dairy, with sacks; Dairy, without sacks. FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ⅌ sack; Ground Alum, ⅌ sack — [illegible].

SEEDS—Received to-day, 91,122 lbs Grass Seed; 21,633 lbs Flax; shipped, 14,718 lbs Grass Seed. TIMOTHY SEED—Very dull, and 10@15c lower. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bags prime in lots at $5.25; [illegible] bags at $5.15; [illegible] bags at [illegible]; [illegible] bags (mostly hulled) at $4.90; 10 bags dirty at $4.80. FLAX SEED—In limited supply, and firm at $3.10.

SUGARS—The further decline in gold has again unsettled the market, and at the decline noted yesterday prices of raw and refined Sugar are weak, with a downward tendency. Market in fair supply, but purchases are small, and only intended for present wants. We quote: Cuba; Porto Rico; N. O. Fair; A Portland; Molasses Sugar; N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated; White A; Circle A; Extra C; Yellow C — [illegible].

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet, and with the general inactivity of the Grocery market during the day, prices have been scarcely so firm, but there has been no quotable change. We quote: N. Y. Syrups; [illegible]; New Orleans; [illegible] — [illegible].

SALERATUS—In moderate supply and firm at present quotations. We quote: Saleratus, pure; do best; De Land's pure; do [illegible]; do chemical — [illegible].

TEAS—Market very quiet, and in fair supply. A further decline in gold has weakened the tone of the market, although no reduction on previous quotations has been made. We quote: Young Hyson, inferior to common ⅌ lb; do superior to fine ⅌ lb; do extra to choice ⅌ lb; Imperial, superior to fine ⅌ lb; do extra to choice ⅌ lb; Gunpowder, superior to fine ⅌ lb; do extra to choice ⅌ lb; Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine ⅌ lb; do do finest to choice; Oolong, superior to fine ⅌ lb; do extra to choice ⅌ lb; Souchong ⅌ lb — [illegible].

TALLOW—Received, [illegible] lbs. Market steady, with a small and inadequate supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: Prime City Packers; Country — [illegible].

TOBACCO—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common. SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common, stems. PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf; Half-bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium, [illegible]; Common — [illegible].

VINEGAR—In fair supply, and firm at present quotations. We quote: Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal; Pure malt do; Common do — [illegible].

WOOL—Received [illegible] lbs. Shipped [illegible] lbs. Market very quiet, with little disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: Fine Light Fleece, ⅌ lb; Medium Fleece, ⅌ lb; Coarse Fleece, ⅌ lb; Factory Tub Washed, ⅌ lb — [illegible].

WOOD—The market is less active, and in larger supply. Prices are not so firm and on Beech we note a decline of $1.00 per cord on previous rates. We quote: Beech, ⅌ cord, in the yard, [illegible]—Delivered [illegible]; Maple, per cord, do do [illegible]; Hickory, per cord, do do [illegible].

Allegheny Cattle Market—Sept. 14.

The supply of cattle was large on Monday, and there was a good demand. Prices ruled steadily, with last week's rates fully sustained. We note the following sales:

F. Marks sold 70 head at [illegible]; [illegible] sold 20 head, [illegible]; R. Watkins sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; S. Dalzell sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Greenwald & Hahn sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Myers & Bro. sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Sheridan & Co. sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Crease & Co. sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Crum sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Merrick & Dowd sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Jas. McAllister sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Wm. Rice and Co. sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; J. Freeman sold [illegible] head, [illegible]; Sloan sold [illegible] head, [illegible].

SHEEP—In good demand and firm, with moderate receipts and short supply. Small sales good to prime at [illegible].

HOGS—There was but a limited supply in market and the retail demand good, although prices were high. Strictly heavy are sold at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs, gross.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 17.

Steamer Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Steamer Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand River, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, [illegible], sundries.
Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburgh, [illegible] brls flour and sundries.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber.
Brig Commerce, Dick, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber.
Brig Table Rock, [illegible], [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Hill, [illegible], [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Sea Gull, Albrecht, Pier Newton, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Vermont, McKee, Brown's Pier, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McKee, Brown's Pier, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Blue Bell, Decker, Wolf River, [illegible] posts.
Schr Odin, Imbrie, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Helmgland, Burk, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Myrtle, Woodcock, Oconto, [illegible] m lumber and [illegible] m lath.
Schr America, Henderson, Grand River, [illegible] m lumber and [illegible] m lath.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Long, Menominee, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr Traveler, Hollister, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Buena Vista, Lingo, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Kirby, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr G. Farrington, Finch, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr J. S. Wallack, Lawrence, Sheboygan, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr G. F. Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Wilkinson, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Adirondack, Grillis, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Alma, Anderson, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow C. C. Botts, Buckley, [illegible], [illegible] cds wood.
Sloop Trial, Burling, Manitowoc, [illegible] cds wood.

CLEARED.......Sept. 17, 1864.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Empire State, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gibbard, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Galena, Penny, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Union, Sprague, Sarnia, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Ontonagon, Tomkins, Sarnia, [illegible] brls flour and sundries.
Prop Antelope, Bailie, Sarnia, [illegible] brls flour and sundries.
Bark Sunrise, Hall, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Bark R. G. Winslow, Sullivan, Buffalo, [illegible] bu [illegible].
Bark Alice, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Brig [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig Young America, Dunkanson, [illegible] bu wheat.
Brig [illegible], Hare, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Wm. O Brown, Bonner, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Corsican, Faulkner, Buffalo, [illegible] bu rye.
Schr Mary Morton, Van Etta, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Mediterranean, Worley, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr Rival, [illegible], Saginaw, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr J. G. McCullough, McDougal, Milwaukee, [illegible] bu barley.
Schr Jane Ann Marsh, Burrs, Collingwood.

MARINE NEWS.

[illegible].—The schooner Shepard, of Cleveland, laden with coal, bound for Marquette, while passing the Sault, struck a rock in the Sault river, and to prevent sinking was run on the beach. She was afterwards pumped out, taken to the Sault, and [illegible].

—The schooner Opeechee, that was sunk off Point au Pelee, was built at Oswego by Samuel Miller, and registered [illegible] tons. She had the outfit of the schooner Alliance, and owned by Samuel Miller & Co., of Oswego. Her estimated value was [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of August [illegible], 1864. [illegible] Prizes cashed and information furnished on application. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible] Wall street, N. Y.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1864. I will pay the sum of [illegible] in checks on United States Treasury for Certificates of Indebtedness for all Cavalry Horses that will pass inspection at the Corral, Chicago, Ill. Payments will be made for lots of eight (8) or more. By order of JAS. A. EKIN, Col. in charge of 1st Div. Q. M. G. O. J. M. BRADSHAW, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible] N. W. SPAULDING & BRO., Washington st., bet. Franklin and Market, Chicago.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE. 47 Clark Street. H. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul. Letter Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

It is not often we speak of Physicians. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864
RAWSON & BARTLETT,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market.
[illegible]
EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.
[illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited [illegible] S. S. HOPKINS, Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE Bonds, [illegible] Water Bonds and [illegible] Bonds of the city of Chicago. CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September [illegible] [illegible] S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

Educational.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the First Monday of September, 1864. [illegible] CHAS. H. QUACKENBOS.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side. MRS. QUACKENBOS [illegible] 256 Chicago Avenue.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
20 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, [illegible] Pearl street, N. Y.
[illegible] A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

[illegible] we can cheerfully say of Dr. Whittier [illegible] has richly earned the widespread reputation [illegible] He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure, [illegible] Private diseases. He has for the past [illegible] devoted his whole time and attention to [illegible] diseases [illegible] in the treatment [illegible] of all those cases which were formerly considered incurable. He is the [illegible] of a new work called [illegible] All who [illegible] which will be mailed [illegible] on receipt of three cents [illegible] Office and Parlors [illegible] Clark street. Post Office Box [illegible] All business strictly confidential.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

Formerly of [illegible] Hospital, [illegible] New Orleans, La., established in [illegible], now permanently located at [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specialist in the treatment of Old Chronic [illegible] and all kinds of Blood and Skin [illegible] Diseases and Disorders, or a Contagious Venereal Character [illegible] cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodine, Potassa, Arsenic or any poison [illegible] a positive cure for all [illegible]

Organic Weakness, such as Seminal Weakness, [illegible] brought on by [illegible] of the system, early indiscretions, excess or [illegible] causing loss of memory, [illegible] depression, dimness, and often times insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases [illegible] of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the south, [illegible] medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases.

Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at [illegible] Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a. m. until [illegible] p. m. Consultations confidential.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, [illegible] South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 P. M.; Sundays [illegible] Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P O Box [illegible] Enclose two stamps and get this Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in hospital and private practice, he is able to perform and will guarantee perfect cures for all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury.

Young men suffering from self abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities attended to [illegible] Menstruation or persons [illegible] obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy consummation may be subverted, with a sure method of dispelling the misery and [illegible] experience in the marriage state. Sold by Dr. [illegible] Bleecker street, New York. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; also, of [illegible] & Co., [illegible] corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

In these times of high prices we believe that THE BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and have selected our Fall Stock with especial reference to this fact.

Particular attention is called to our CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, which CAN NOT BE EXCELLED.

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all hand sewed, and the very best quality of goods.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited until [illegible] M. on FRIDAY, the 23d day of September, [illegible] for furnishing the Subsistence Department with [illegible] thousand ([illegible]) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The delivery of the Cattle to take place at Evansville, Ind., to commence in ten days from the signing of the contract, and to continue at the rate of one [illegible] per week until the contract be completed. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and one-half [illegible] gross weight to be determined to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the Cattle to be at least [illegible] hundred ([illegible]) pounds gross and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand ([illegible]) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery by such person as the Government may direct.

Bulls, Stags, Cows and Heifers will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned at Evansville, Indiana.

Each person, and in case of a firm every member of the firm offering a bid, must sign his name to the [illegible], and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid, and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bond for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Payments will be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

FORM OF BID:

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with —— thousand (—) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof in strict accordance with the conditions of the above advertisement, to be delivered at Evansville, Indiana, for the sum of — per one hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand (4000) will be entertained.

E. H. HOPKINS,
Capt and C. S. U. S. A.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE Bonds, $[illegible] Water Bonds and $15,000 Street Municipal Bonds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, [illegible], with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxes required by law if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $[illegible] after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen thousand ($15,000) Municipal bonds payable Dec. 1st, 1868, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, and price bid per $100 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals where they will be required to deposit with [illegible] five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit of payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago, Sept. [illegible], and in New York September [illegible], at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and when the parties are not known to us should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

[illegible]

Educational.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the

First Monday of September, 1864.

Best references given. Application to be made at [illegible] Chicago avenue, near Rush street.

[illegible] MRS QUACKENBOS.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

is forming a school on the North Side for young ladies, with the usual departments, Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate, in which all the branches of English education are thoroughly taught, with the Languages, Music and Drawing. For terms and circulars apply to

256 Chicago Avenue,

near Rush street.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

[illegible] 176 Pearl street, N. Y.
[illegible], Chicago.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water Street,

Foot of Wells, CHICAGO.

Have on hand at all times the largest and best assortment in the West of

Manila and Tarred Rope,
[illegible] Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvas, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains
and Tackle Blocks
[illegible] Seine and Felting
[illegible] Flax and Hemp Twines.
[illegible] Wagon Covers,
[illegible] Colors, Standards,
[illegible] &c., to Order.

[illegible] G. M. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital . . . . $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC [illegible] LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

[illegible]

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

CAPITAL . . . . $250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will open the [illegible] of July instant, commence business in its banking office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

[illegible] YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June [illegible], 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, . . . $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINTRD, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,

MILLINERY AND STRAWGOODS,

WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,

And all the new styles of

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West.

Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, [illegible] and Kid.

All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago

REMOVAL—

SMITH & FRANKS,

(Successors to Hempstead, Norton & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

32 RIVER STREET,

Second door from South Water.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,

HOOP SKIRTS

Manufacturers and Jobbers,

84.....LAKE STREET,.....84

(See GILT SKIRT opposite Tremont House.)

Offer to the trade a large stock of their own manufacture. We have also a large stock of

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,

AND OTHER

STAPLE NOTIONS.

Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	[illegible] A. M.	and	3.10	P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11.30 A. M.	"	[illegible]	P. M.
" Meadville at	1.50 P. M.	"	[illegible]	A. M.
" Corry at	[illegible] P. M.	"	[illegible]	A. M.
" Salamanca at	[illegible] P. M.	"	[illegible]	A. M.
" New York at	10.45 A. M.	"	[illegible]	P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New York at	[illegible] A. M.	"	[illegible]	P. M.
Arrive Cleveland at	[illegible] A. M.	"	[illegible]	P. M.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't,
Meadville, Pa.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper, and school books, old blank books, ledgers, etc., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,
98 Randolph street.

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE (165) DOLLARS each will be paid for all Artillery Horses that pass inspection at the Government Stables, in this city, after to-day.

Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, well-broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way for Artillery purposes.

No Mares will be received.

Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) Horses or more.

By order of Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief First Division Q. M. G. Department.

G. HAY,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

1,500 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, S. M. 1-11, A & C, and other grades.

Twenty tons sound old stock Plug Tobacco in Caddies.

500,000 Cigars of various grades and brands

All for sale at less than manufacturers' rates by
F. H. SHOEELDT,
[illegible] and 10 South Water street.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

At 149 South Clark Street,

For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

N. B.—Having for years studied Anatomically, Physiologically and Pathologically all diseases of the above mentioned organs, together with all MALIGNANT DISEASES of a tumefied character, such as cancer, &c., I am enabled to warrant a perfect cure of all curable diseases. Office at 149 South Clark street. P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician,
Formerly of the U. S. Army.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the [illegible] of August, the above house will be conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Meals being served a la carte. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. D. BORROWS.
September 1, 1864.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 54 Lasalle street, Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

H. SPRUANCE,
J. N. PRESTON,
J. J. CLAWSON,
H. A. HOMEYER,
J. B. PRESTON.

H. A. HOMEYER & CO.
No. 10
So. Commercial street
ST. LOUIS.

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in Green Bay, St. Clair and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Also Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, &c. Grove street, foot of Seventeenth street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Having railroad track in the yard, facilities for shipping unsurpassed. Post Office Box [illegible].

INSURANCE.—Mr. James Van Inwagen having become associated with the undersigned in the Insurance business, it will hereafter be conducted under the style of

E. T. ATWATER & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864. SAM'L T. ATWATER.

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED.

Anybody who wishes to have their Accordeon, Flutina or Harmonicas repaired or tuned again, will have a good chance by sending them to No. 23 Clybourne avenue.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & CO.,

NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. [illegible] wholesale at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, the best of INDELIBLE STENCIL INK [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 17th day of September, 1864.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ "Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage stamp on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Ackerman Frances mrs
Adams Hattie a miss
Abbey Sarah mrs
Adams Eliza Z miss
Affitt Eliz'th
Adams Clara miss
Adams V mrs
Ainsworth Angeline miss
Allen Dora miss
Allen Libbie miss
Allen Mary mrs
Anderson Jane mrs
Anderson Jude mrs
Arnold Maria miss
Armstrong Mary S
Arthur L H mrs
Artus J A miss
Arnold H C
Archard Eliza miss
Allen Jane mrs

B

Boos Eliz'th mrs
Boynton Edward A mrs
Boals Ka[illegible] miss
Bowman Eliza miss
Bow Mary miss
Bowen Al[illegible] miss
Brayburn Mary miss
Bradbury Ella miss
Brady Sarah Ann
Brough C mrs
Brennan Mary
Broderick Byron S mrs
Brady Catharine miss
Brown Johanna miss
Brewer C a mrs
Brown Nellie
Beckly B [illegible] mrs
Brickley Amos mrs
Bunk Eliza miss
Brewer Jennie mrs
Brophy Annie
Brumfield Mary Jane mrs
Brown Eliza mrs
Brown E K miss
Brown Wm mrs
Brown Mary Jane miss
Brown Eva L miss
Brown Jane L miss
Brown Charlotte miss
Brown Hattie mrs
Bullard Clarissa J mrs
Bundegame Addie miss
Burgess Hattie J
Bull Julia miss
Baron Margaret A mrs
Burr Agnes D miss
Butterfield Addie miss
Butterfield Hattie miss
Bradley A G mrs
Bobeum Carrie miss
Bradley A J mrs
Baltimore M Louise mrs
Barker J C mrs
Barlow S [illegible] mrs
Barnard Ada mrs
Barnard Esther mrs
Barnard Sarah mrs
Barton Alice F miss
Barrow Minerva mrs
Bartlett Sarah mrs
Boucham Emma mrs
Blair Jennie mrs
Beard G mrs
Becker Elizabeth miss
Beebe Mary mrs
Bean Ann mrs
Bellamy C mrs
Bentley Mattie miss
Brandenburg Lucy mrs
Beams Mary miss
Stowell L J mrs
Stockford Jane mrs
Beedler Amelia miss
Blake Mary miss
Blair Martha Ann mrs
Blanchard A mrs
Bleckler Mary miss
Billings Caroline mrs
Blanchard Ella mrs
Bowden A J mrs
Bliss Emily J miss
Blanchard J A mrs
Blanchard C mrs
Bliss Emily miss
Blair Nettie mrs
Blake Nellie mrs
Blake Ann mrs
Blake Emma J miss

C

Campbell Mary miss
Clark J G mrs
Canrack Belle J miss
Cammell Kate miss
Campbell Miranda miss
Camp E A miss
Campbell Eliza A M
Call Estelle miss
Carroll O F mrs
Carey K A miss
Carr Fecie miss
Calder Jennie miss
Carnaday Hannah miss
Carroll Mary A miss
Carson Mary mrs
Cartner Sue mrs
Cassin Agnes miss
Cavanagh Eliza miss
Chamberlain Catherine
Chamberlain J T
Cheerful miss
Church Jennie miss
Chamberlain Angie mrs
Clement S E mrs
Clare Barbary mrs
Clancy Mattie mrs
Clouber Theresa mrs
Claflin Cornelia mrs
Clawson Selvina mrs
Clark Susan miss
Clark Harriet mrs
Clark Mary miss
Clark A F miss
Clark Clara miss
Clark Hattie miss
Clifford Mary J miss
Clark H mrs
Coons Laura mrs
Cohn Eve miss
Cobb Lucius mrs
Comstock Augustine miss
Collins Melvina mrs
Cooper Elvira mrs
Cone mrs
Conroy Bridget mrs
Conway Sarah miss
Conestalla M mrs
Cole J W mrs
Conroy Joseph mrs
Cook Nancy miss
Cooper Matilda miss
Cooper Mary F mrs
Cook Sarah D miss
Cory Mary J miss
Corbutt Winnifred miss
Congrove Ellen miss
Crowe Gustine miss
Crawford Addie F miss
Craigie Laura S mrs
Crane D mrs
Crowfoot Sarah miss
Cromwell Ann F mrs
Cudge A B mrs
Cummins Mary J mrs
Cummings Mary
Cunningham Flora miss
Curney Rosey mrs
Cussack Mary miss
Curry Kate miss
Crumby E mrs
Crozen Julia mrs
Crowley Ann mrs
Clark Eliza miss
Clybourne Mary miss
Casey Sarah mrs

D

Dohaice Catherine miss
Dapear Emma miss
Doil Ellen miss
Darson Susan mrs
Dalton Eliza miss
Dasbe Lydia mrs
Danforth Lydia A mrs
Darling Flora miss
Davis A mrs
Darby Emily mrs
Davidson C mrs
Davis Emma E miss
Delight A M mrs
Demsey mrs
Dickinson Carrie mrs
Dickey Mary miss
Dickinson John mrs
Donovan Anna miss
Doty Jane H miss
Degiopper Cornelia mrs
Dourne R E mrs
Daughling Mary miss
Dorcey Susan miss
Dorset Julia miss
Darnell Mary mrs
Doherty Mary
Davis Morris mrs
Davis Jane mrs
Davidson Harriet miss
Davidson Katie miss
Dawson Lucy mrs
Davine Desire O miss
Doras A miss
De Joly Jennie miss 2
Dongoul Louisa mrs
Dwyre Annie J miss
Dandurand Susie miss
Delon Julia S mrs
Dowser Maggie miss
Dowser Lizzie miss
Doyle Margaret L
Dumphy M mrs
Duggan Julia miss
Dunton Carrie
Dunbar J C mrs
Dulaney Ella miss
Durlever Catherine mrs
Dupuy Susan miss
Durkin Ellen miss
Donahue Maria miss
Doyle Margaret

E

Eastman Helen D mrs
Ellis M J miss
Ellis P M mrs
Elkridge Margaret miss
Emerson Rosa Ann mrs
Ebers Jos mrs
Ester Mary miss
Eweline miss

F

Fellen John mrs
Fairchilds Eliza mrs
Farnam Lucy A
Fellows M F mrs
Fisher Clarissa B mrs
Faber E A mrs
Fitzpatrick Elizabeth mrs
Fitzgerald Anne mrs
Fitch Mary mrs
Fleming Susan N mrs
Flaherty Margret mrs
Flynn Margret F
Flynn Kate
Floyd Grace
Forrest Hanna P mrs
Foote Nellie John
Favor Harriet
Foster Anna
Foster Walter S mrs
Fox Elizabeth mrs
Frary Catherine
Francis Jennie A
Freeland Elizabeth
French Millie K
Freer G H mrs
Freeman Julia
Frost H D mrs
Frisbie Rebecca

G

Gilbert Cleopatra V
Garfield Louisa mrs
Gibbons Mary
Ganson Alice E
Gallagher Wm E mrs
Gates Louise
Gates Lucy
Gautier C H mrs
Gates Jennie
Gerber miss
Geern Julia
Gear Georgiana A mrs
Gibbs Eliza
Gillespie Hope mrs
Gilmore Thos G mrs
Glennon Ann mrs
Gloyd mrs
Golden B mrs
Gardimare Sarah mrs
Goodrich F H mrs
Golden Maria
Goltz Rebecca D
Goodwillie Agnes W
Golden Ann
Godfrey Fanny mrs
Gowan Margaret M
Gould Laviana mrs
Gould Rachael
Granney Julia
Grant mrs
Granger Eliza mrs
Graves F V
Grant Mary mrs
Grey R W mrs
Granger Hannah M mrs
Greenwood Katie
Green J J mrs
Greenhill Mary
Greenleaf Elizabeth mrs
Graves Frances
Griffin C mrs
Griffin Ellen E
Grant L P mrs
Gullivan Maria mrs

H

Holverson Anna
Holmes Lenora
Hugged E M mrs
Hackes Kate
Hellason Mary
Haggard Belle C
Hall Mary Jane mrs
Hall Bessie
Hall Cleo
Hall Cleo Belle
Hall C W mrs
Hall Libbie
Hampton Emily
Hanlon Eliza
Harrington Jennie E
Hardy Eliza mrs
Harrington Adeline mrs
Harris Ellen mrs
Harris O H mrs
Harding Jane E mrs
Harper Fanny
Harmsey Ellen mrs
Hesselton Ellen
Hatch C F
Hatfield M mrs
Heabel Annie
Hanks Annie B mrs
Hayes Mary Jane
Hayes Bessy
Hayden Anne mrs
Hayward E
Hillin Elsie
Heacock Kate M mrs
Head Fred mrs
Hemsley Jane P
Henwood Jane
Henderson A M mrs
Hewey F F mrs
Heacock Kate mrs
Hetrick Catherine
Higgins Carrie
Hicks Lucy
Hitchcock Diana S mrs
Hilton Thos B mrs
Holton Margaret mrs
Holle Charlotte mrs
Holdsworth Jennie A
Hoitel Mary mrs
Holdsworth Jane mrs
Hodgeson Cornelia
Hooper Mariah
Honore B L mrs
Hosford Anna mrs
Hosmer Elmira mrs
Hotchkiss H B mrs
Hotchkiss Mary B
Houghton Ellen E
Hosmer Laurabel L
Howard Hattie A mrs
Howe L M mrs
Howland Hiram mrs
Hudson Chas H mrs
Hurley Julia
Hand Janet mrs
Hustein Wilhelmina mrs
Henderson A W mrs

I

Irwin Bridget
Isam W G mrs

J

Joyce Mollie
Jones Jennie
Jones J E mrs
Jones Martha
Jones Phina A mrs
Jones Joshua
Jones Rebecca
Jones Sail
Jackson Mary E
James Mary mrs
Jakes Daniel mrs
Jackson Johanna mrs
Jackson Margaret H mrs
Jackson Andrew mrs
Jackson Rebecca A mrs
Junkin Julia M
Jonas Emma
Johnson Nancy mrs
Johnson Annie D
Johnson Caroline mrs
Johnson Saml B mrs
Johnson Mary
Johnson Jennie
Johnson Julia

K

Kinney Mary
Keating Norah
Kearns Jane
Kersey O C
Kellogg E B mrs
Kelleher Mary
Kelly Mary
Kenyon Bridget
Kirby M P mrs
Kiersted Lizzy
Kinney Julia
Kirkman Lucy W mrs
Kinsella Bridget mrs
Kinny Lucinda Farisse
Kinery Margaret
Kinman Maggie mrs
King Susie mrs
King Julia
King Mary C mrs
King Ellen
Knowlton Angie mrs
Kautzels Mary mrs
Knox Sarah Jane mrs
Knox Mary T
Keough Michael mrs

L

Long A mrs
Lightfoot Nancy mrs
Lake Wells mrs
Ladd Eveline P mrs
Laban Emma mrs
Landsburgh Alice M miss
Lacome Charlotte miss
Lathbrook Amelia mrs
Lancaster Francis V mrs
Lask W H mrs
Larkin Mary Ellen mrs
Lathrop M A miss
Lawler Mary miss
Lechler Lizzie miss
Lhee Kate miss
Leflar Maggie miss
Lesene Gardner R mrs
Lee I mrs
Lewis May miss
Lewis M miss
Larmeg mrs
Lensere Barbary miss
Lennox Mary J mrs
Lewis T A mrs
Lily Rosey Ann miss
Lockear Emma miss
Livingston Anna M miss
Lasley Ellen miss
Loomis Emma miss
Lurd Hattie miss
Lynch Mary miss
Leach Palmera miss
Logan A H mrs
Logan Matilda mrs
Lawson Paul mrs

M

Meagher John mrs
Magar Jane miss
Maceny Hanora miss
Malarey Amanda miss
Mann Fanny H miss
Mangan Margret miss
Masson Kate mrs
Matson W A rev mrs
Mason Fillitha mrs
Mayberry Adda mrs
May Hattie miss
Matteson Andre mrs
Mears D G mrs
Morrese E J miss
Matron Bertha miss
Merwin Bertha miss
Nelly Nellie mrs
Mitchell Philippine miss
Mills Amanda mrs
Miles Harriet mrs
Miles Betsy mrs
Mitchell Susan mrs
Mitchell Christiana mrs
Moody Cordelia mrs
Moody John mrs
Mooney Ellen mrs
Morgan Catherine miss
Miner Eunice miss
Morrow Almira M miss
Morse Emma mrs
Moris Mary A miss
Moris Hattie S miss
Moris Harvy mrs
Moris Molly miss
Moore Louise mrs
Moore Ella V miss
Mulligan Marion mrs
Mutton Nancy mrs
Munger E A mrs
Mulligan Jane miss
Murry Ellen mrs
Murphy Mary Ann miss
Murphy John mrs
Murphy James mrs
Murphy Mary mrs
Murphy Kathrine miss

Mc

McHandles Sarah miss
McArthur Maggie miss
McAfferty Nelly mrs
McAuley M A miss
McAlester Martha miss
McCarthy Bridget miss
McCann Mary Flor miss
McCarthy Eliza miss
McCull M J mrs
McCure Mhomes mrs
McClisky Anne miss
McCormick Catherine miss
McCutchion Mary A mrs
McGilvrey Elizabeth mrs
McDonough Catherine miss
McEwen Mary Jane miss
McEwing Anna miss
McDerough Ellen mrs
McDonald Savannah mrs
McFarland Lizzie miss
McEwen A C mrs
McDonald Godfry mrs
McDaniel L miss
McGarke E mrs
McGowan Kate miss
McGroorty S J mrs
McGee J B mrs
McKnight Mary A mrs
McIntyer Ann miss
McIntosh Mary miss
McNamarra Ellen mrs
McMillen J C mrs
McNulty Mary miss
McMahon Louisa S miss
McMillen Francis mrs
McSweeney Mary miss
McVoy Margaret miss
McMarron Mary mrs
McComb Lue miss

N

Nicklaus Anna mrs
Neash G Genevea mrs
Napier John mrs
Nason Emma miss
Nolard Anna miss
Nangrew Catcy miss
Nagle Catherine miss
Nidel Bell miss
Nicolas A S miss
Nixon Annie mrs
Nicols Francis miss
Nicols Betsey miss
Nicols Mary miss
Nolan Sarah mrs
Norman May miss
Nordman maj mrs
Norton J B mrs

O

Overhalls Mary E
Overeen Emily mrs
Oakly Sarah mrs
Ostrander Julia A mrs
Osborn Geo mrs
O'Brine Bridget mrs
O'Brine Joseph mrs
O'Brine John mrs
O'Hara Margaret miss
O'Rane Margaret miss
O'Neille Emma miss
O'Toole Bridget miss
O'Marah Catherine miss

P

Pate Adaline B mrs
Pelard's Hanna
Page Georgia A miss 2
Packard Nancy miss
Paddock mrs
Packard Susie T miss
Paine Hattie M miss
Palmer A mrs
Parneice Mary miss
Parks Rosana mrs
Parker Adna Field mrs
Parker H A mrs 2
Pratt Lydia miss
Parsons Alice M miss
Paskall Jonathan mrs
Parker Mary T mrs
Potter Anna M miss
Patterson Gertrude mrs
Paterson Emily miss
Phelps Nona miss
Pencheon Elizabeth miss
Peat Lavenia L mrs
Phillips Sarah mrs
Pate A V mrs
Plummer Hattie miss
Pet Mary K mrs
Phillips J T mrs
Peltz Martha U mrs
Phillips Elizabeth miss
Pierce Chas mrs
Potter Emma miss
Pomeroy Anna M mrs
Porter Albert mrs
Potter Emma E mrs
Potter Joseph C mrs
Pollard Elizabeth miss
Patterson Jennie mrs
Parsons P mrs
Pate Mary miss
Peck Mary A miss
Perry A mrs
Perdue miss
Perkins Frank miss
Price Mary miss
Pratt S A mrs
Pratt Sarah mrs 2
Pardee Allie L miss
Prouder Mary mrs
Pulver Sophia A mrs

Q

Quinlan E M miss

R

Reynolds Hattie miss
Ramsey Wm B mrs
Rosecall Adda C mrs
Randall Louisa mrs
Ramsbell Emily mrs
Rathbun Mary miss
Raymond May miss
Riding Catherine miss
Redshaw mrs
Real Sophia mrs
Reese Mary J miss
Reeves Emma miss
Rhinelander H miss
Reed Hannah mrs
Rush M H mrs
Rice M A miss
Richardson A M mrs
Riggs Alice miss
Rotier Emma mrs
Rice Julia miss
Rice W O mrs
Riddle Merea miss
Robins W A mrs
Roberts Maria L mrs
Rivers Bella miss
Robar L C mrs
Rogers Lucy W miss
Rolf Kate mrs
Roy J Ella miss
Rollins Mary G miss
Rood Carrie J miss
Ross Louisa mrs
Rover Emma mrs
Rose A M mrs
Riley miss
Runkle James mrs
Roth Henry D mrs
Ruglee Rosina Louisa
Rogers mrs

S

Staley Celestine miss
Shrum Harriet J mrs
Sanders Maggie miss
Sanderson Jane G R miss
Samberson Lawrence miss
Sawyer Hannah T mrs
Saunders Amanda miss
Soyer E T miss
Scott Fanny miss
Schurman Mary E miss
Scott Maria mrs
Schuler Mary E miss
Severs Celia miss
Sears Kitty miss
Shaw E C mrs
Shelley Lucinda miss
Shettler Catherine mrs
Shields Fanny mrs
Shotwell Sarah mrs
Short Clarrie mrs
Simpson Martha mrs
Sickey Mary S miss
Simmons Katie miss
Silley H H mrs
Simmons S W miss
Skinner Carrie miss
Sinclair Margaret miss
Skinner Mary M miss
Skerritt John mrs
Slocum M L mrs
Smocker Susan miss
Slocum Sarah mrs
Snow Harriet miss
Snell Carrie miss
Smith M M mrs
Smith S mrs
Smith Maggie miss
Smith H M mrs
Smith Kate E mrs
Smith Iza mrs
Smith George mrs
Sotem Edward mrs
Southon Frederick mrs
Spaulding Harriet mrs
Spears E A mrs
Sperry Mattie miss
Spaulding Jessie mrs
Spencer S S mrs
Spence Mary miss
Starr E A miss
Stearns Sarah M miss
Stearns L E miss
Stell Samuel M mrs
Stebbins Mary miss
Steel Sarah Jane miss
Stella Josephine miss
Steele Fanny mrs
Steamand Christina mrs
Stille Alexander mrs
Stearns Maria miss
Stevens Sophia miss
Stuart Anna miss
Sterling Margret miss
Stevenson Char s mrs
Sterns Francis mrs
Stickney Caroline miss
Stilwell Martha C mrs
Stipman Emily mrs
Stiles Margaret mrs
Stockin Julia F miss
Sprockley Nettie miss
Stocker Gatie miss
Sullivan Mary A miss
Sullivan Catherine miss
Swan Sarah mrs

T

Tait Jane mrs
Terhune Theo mrs
Thorp Emma miss
Thayer Martha mrs
Tierney Ellen miss
Tiffany Geo mrs
Thompson Eliza mrs
Thompson J B mrs
Thompson D F
Thomas M E miss
Thomas Mary miss
Thompson Salma mrs
Thompson Francis miss
Thomas M E miss
Thompson Lucy A miss
Terry L Jenny miss
Town Elizabeth mrs
Troy Geo mrs
Tunnon Mattie miss
Traymon Eliza miss
Tramper Augusta mrs
Terrell Harry mrs
Tubbs Nancy J miss
Tuny Mary miss
Thatter Charles mrs

U

Umphrey Alice miss

V

Valentine Louisa miss
Vandenburgh T A mrs
Va Dusen Abbe miss

W

Wager J H mrs
Walkup Hamilton mrs
Wallis Lizzie mrs
Walker Ann L mrs
Wansbery S mrs
Wandell Maggie mrs
Walter Minnie miss
Warner Eveline mrs
Warden Mary mrs
Warner Caroline miss
Warner Eliza mrs
Ward Bridget mrs
Warner E J mrs
Waring Adah mrs
Watterman C M miss
Wate Emily miss
Watt C J miss
Watts Kate mrs
Webber Wm A mrs
Webster Sabina L miss
Webster Mary D mrs
Welch M mrs
Welder Lon mrs
Webster J L mrs
Weeks S mrs
Wells E H mrs
Wellman J mrs
Welder Fannie mrs
Wells Helen C miss
Wemple P D mrs
Wells T mrs
Western Geo G mrs
Wetrick Mary mrs
Werner Caroline miss
Welch Josephine miss
Welch Mary miss
Wheeler Betsy E miss
Whitney Mary miss
Whitman Mary mrs
White Louisa L miss
Willis Nellie miss
Wilds Albert F mrs
Wiese Thomas mrs
Willmot Ellen mrs
Wickham Nancy A mrs
Wiley J mrs
Wilder Ella miss
Whalen Martha H mrs
Wiley Elizabeth Ann mrs
Willards Samuel L mrs
Wing Lucy J miss
Wilson Ella miss
Wilson Evaline miss
Willson Catherine H mrs
Wilson Mattie C miss
Wilson Julia F miss
Wilson Eliza miss
Walter Henrietta mrs
Woodruff Emma mrs
Wood Mary O mrs
Woods Wm miss
Wright Lucy mrs
Wright Adeline mrs
Wright Julia miss
Wright Maria A miss
Wright Tom mrs
Wright Frederick mrs
Westry Emil mrs
Williams Laura mrs
White Louise mrs
Wendel Catherine mrs
Willie Frances miss
Wetrick Maggie mrs
Wells Sarah miss
Wheeler J L mrs
Wilkins mrs

Y

Young Rose miss
Yeomans Mollie miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin A V
Andrews O B
Armstrong & Sears
Amerson Edwin
Anderson D J
Allen & Thatcher
Austin John
Anderson Chas E
Abbott A B
Ashman Thos
Anderson Chas B
Allen Archie
Austin John
Allen Elijah C
Adamson Robt
Andrews Edgar H
Aysworth Robt A
Allwell Frank
Agul Gustave
Allen Geo M 2
Allen Geo H
Allen Thos S
Arnold T H
Armitage Geo
Atwater Hiram
Allis H B & D C
Mills
Allis H B maj
Allen Robert F
Adams Henry W
Ashby H S
Ainsworth N D
Aron J B
Ancus Jas
Adkins Jos
Abernethy Jas W
Atkins J R
Allen Jas S
Adams Isaac O
Atkinson John
Andersholt John
Allen John W
Alford John
Anderson Jos P
Alford Jno rev
Atkinson Josiah S
Alison Wm
Ascough Wm
Arnold W H
Adams Wm A 2
Alexander Wm
Alexander L C
Ainsworth L H
Arnold Montgomery
Adee C F & co

B

Barnett John
Barker Hiram
Baldwin H A
Bauer James L
Barron James
Bassinger Jas M 2
Baily J W
Barry J K
Bancroft John
Baily John
Barthelmy John
Barber John S
Banneman John
Barton Wm L
Baird Wm J
Bates Wm A
Barker William E
Barstow
Barne M A
Barnes M
Bathbrandt Mathias
Baker & White
Baldwin A G
Balden A
Barr Oliver H
Baily Bennet
Barber & Hawley
Babcock B P
Baldwin DeWitt C
Barney Ph J
Barboro D S
Bartholom D B
Babcock E O
Bartlett R S
Barnes Fred W
Backus F M
Beam Stephen
Black George W 2
Benedict G D
Belden Theodore
Benjamin George J
Benedict G G
Blair G W D
Blake George C
Beck George H
Bennett George M
Bennett Henry capt
Bell H A C
Bennett J
Bliss James
Brigham Jas R
Bixby J C 2
Bell Jacob
Buhler J A brother
Blowell Jas A
Bells James
Bloom John W 2
Butler John G
Beattie John capt
Bergan John
Blake John
Black John
Massey John W
Bevier Wm E
Bell William 2
Beary William
Bishop Moses S
Beaupel Leon
Blaine Wm A
Blake E K W
Bryan George P
Behan Terrence
Bradford Geo
Bowers Thomas
Boswell Geo A
Britton Thomas
Bronore Victore
Broome J
Bradley James W
Brayton Isaac W
Bowen Henry
Bond John
Buckley Wm
Brewster Wm
Browne Henry
Brandt Louis
Browls Z H
Bowler Michael
Brownell James C
Brown Levi F
Brown John
Buel L L
Burnstoller Martin
Byrnes John
Ballard Levi S
Barns John H
Bart Isaac S
Burke Jas 2
Burrows James
Byrnes J O
Burrows James S
Barnes F C
Bureine Isac
Bushnell J W
Burch Harvey 2
Burns T W
Bundy Thos capt
Baker F M
Bagg George W
Baker Theodore
Barette Gillaume
Batdorff George
Barker George
Barrett Thomas N
Beach J R
Bennett A L
Blossom & brother
Benedict & Farnam
Bentley & Kudd
Bligh A
Bennett Benjamin
Belder Barlor
Beatly & Carsuna
Beadner N F
Beard Alexander
Blue Charles
Berman Peter
Bennett Charles
Blancoard C W
Beeman Charles W
Beach Charles E
Beckwith Chas L
Berry D S
Behan Richard
Bishop Eden
Bess Elmer E
Bettis Edgar
Bennett & D N
Boynton & Higgins
Bowie & Walsh
Brooks Orson
Bokermore B
Boyden Augustus H
Bulkeley A
Brainard A W
Burns, Rice & co
Bruton Bros
Brook Orson
Botsford Nelson J
Brewer Byron
Brooks B F 2
Brice Charles W
Broudrick Chas
Benson Charles
Bradly Christopher
Burgoyne Chas
Beinan Philip
Brooke D C 2
Briggs D R
Bourse Edmon
Brennan Edward
Breck Sydney
Bridgeman Saml
Brewster Geo W 3
Breed S L
Brand Henry
Bohr Thomas
Burke Stephen R
Burt Frank
Buchman A & co
Berledick Fred
Britton E N
Bulger Edward
Burnard
Byrne Dennis
Bunker Dwight
Burns Patrick
Burroughs C & co
Bulley Peter
Byington Charley
Butterfield Phylander
Butler L N
Butler Chas capt
Burgert & Moran
Brown Robert S 2
Brown Wm S 2
Brown John H
Brown Wm 2
Brown Wm H
Brown James T
Brown Charles A
Brown S H
Brown & Gardner
Brassill Edmond
Burgess & Hawley
Brush Henry W

C

Cassenly Patrick
Clark Joseph
Chisholm John R
Clapp John H
Clark W W
Clark Wm A
Chamberlain W H
Chandler Wm H
Clark Lee
Chapin M
Clark L W
Clenart Leon
Clark Lewis
Chawson & Roderick
Campbell G W
Carr Joseph A
Clark J H
Calloway J E
Chamberlain J M
Charmer Henry
Clarke W M
Carroll James
Guston Mitchel
Cartery Patrick
Case Peter
Cassidy Patrick
Cameron Chas
Calloway Peter
Cain Chas E
Carberry Patrick
Carter Chas
Carpenter E L E
Campbell E H
Casey E L
Carroll Edward
Concharde Fred
Campbell Geo
Casey Horace S 2
Cassin J O
Cadogan James
Carter J F
Camron Jno
Campbell John
Calaghan John
Carigan John
Carpenter Jno G
Caselman John
Camb John
Carter John
Carney St Jno
Carnan Wm H
Cassidy Wm 2
Carter Wm J
Calner Wm
Casler Wm C
Calder Wm
Cadwallader
Carpenter Lewis G
Capron Luban
Casey Michael
Carpenter Lewis
Caragher Michael
Christy Andrew
Clyce A C
Chapman A C 2
Clark Benj
Chandler P T
Chilson C A
Chandler P M
Clark Chas
Clark C A
Clark Chas M
Charlson E
Chapman S
Chase Elisha
Clark G S
Clark Frank
Clark Stewart M
Champ Frank J
Christie Geo
Clark G F
Clark Thos C
Chancey T
Chase Henry
Chase Henry M
Clark H S
Chandler Horace P
Clay H
Clark Hiester
Chapman Jas W
Chaddock Jas H
Cantlier J P
Chisholm John B
Challghay & Balstattt
Carpenter B 2
Campbell August
Carpenter B J
Cessna B Y
Cessna T Benton
Crowell Samuel
Chambilin P T
Cudmore Michael
Cole Henry
Cullen John
Cunningham Wm W
Collard Solomon
Collins, Beck & co
Colby A C
Colby O V
Cone Amort
Conlin Patrick
Constable C B
Colburn C D
Corwin C M
Corlett C D
Comstock Chas H
Cook C A
Comstock Peter
Conlyng Patrick
Cory D A
Colburn E T
Caswell R
Coleman S W
Conlen Thomas J
Conant Geo
Conger Silas W
Cook Frederick
Cowles F D
Conner Henry M
Cate Hanly
Conny Henry
Cole Henry
Cooler T Henry
Conlisk James
Cory Henry O
Cone Henry
Coda John
Costelloe John
Conklin John
Cochran John
Coulter Geo
Crick Geo
Christian George
Coulter George
Coppy John
Conklin Myron
Copley John
Collins John
Congrove John
Cooley W W
Covel W F
Covell L A
Cohen M K
Comtry L R
Coon H J
Cannet Michael
Corney Mathew
Crape Leo W
Cushing H K W
Cram J A
Crane Jepther
Cranda J C
Cupps John
Crawford J W
Cussey Jacob S
Cushey Jacob E
Conway Michael
Cronbalte John
Cuddy John
Cudman W S
Crane Wm E
Cravens Wm
Crump mr
Crosby W L
Cronkrite L R
Commins Byron
Cross A T
Cunan Allen B
Cunningham Edward
Cross Perley
Coyle Patrick
Cutler P N
Corwine P
Crumpley Dennis
Currey D H
Crow Daniel
Crabonne Richard
Crutchfield B B
Crawford G P
Crome E T
Crane Samuel
Crittenden J
Cronkhite John

D

De Baptist R
Debassing Richard
Densmore James
Davenport Absalom
Dearborn Oscar V
Dickson Adam
Dickson Henry
Dickey A P
Dittman Alvin S
Divine & bros
Dean D A
Dailey Daniel
Daniels E prof
Davinson E F
Degroot M S Consular
Davis F Y
Delavy T
Devlin Thomas
Doherty Thos
Dirgy Geo
Dissett Geo
Deering Geo G
Dramond Geo
Dickenson Geo
Davis G L
Davinson Henry
Desmond Jas
Dickens J
Davis J B
Dick James
De Bona John
Dinnian John
Darrigan John
Demsey John
Dabb John W
Dewolf L E
Dawson L
Darling M C
Degen John N
Dowling Jas J
Damer Wm L
Davidson W H
Dixon Wm
Dickson W W
Davis Luther
Darling M C 2
Dearborn L
Dudley M B
Dale M A
Drake Geo W
Dunton Albert
Downes John
Doran, Blair & co
Dukerson A F
Dutton A M
Davis Andrew
Doan, Dean & co
Dunton A M
Dolan Augustus
Duburna A M
Downes Patrick
Donahoe Patrick
Duffy Chas G
Dorr Cornelius
Drake D W
Dodge Daniel
Drury David A
Drake E H
Duffy Richard
Dwyer Edward
Dresser Eugene
Drake F H
Drake Fred'rick H
Dwyer Timothy
Duncan Thomas
Dodge Geo & co
Durand Geo Eugene
Dycke Geo F
Denham H
Dorsey Harry
Dolan Hugh
Dunn Hugh 4
Dox Isa
Driscall Jeremiah
Driscall Jerry
Duravan James
Drims Ira
Dowstrust Jno
Dodge J
Drass Joseph
Draw Johannis M
Dore John
Douglas Joe
Dunn John
Doyle Wm J
Dutton W N
Dinsing W J
Donahue Michl
Dowing Daniel

E

Evans Abraham
Edwards Albert E
Ellis N P
Edwards Orlando E
Elton Alex
Eumel Peter
Elexander Chas
Eddie David
Elzell Robert
Evans S Howard
Ebers Stanley
Edmunds F W
Emmons S S
Eagan Thos
Eberhart Hiram
Ellis J Alter
Ellis Joel
Ely Justine
Emmert J P 2
Evans John F
Eddy John
Eggleston Wm
Eldreed W H
Emerson L M
Elliott L S
Emery Michael M
Edmondstone R F

F

Frasher Alfred
Freburn Antoine
Fiseling S
Fregor Austin
Fleming Alex
Flint B
Foote Andrew J
Folsom Peter H
Flemen Philip
Fonda D Ber
Frederick David A
Freeman F G
Fraser F capt
Foster Frank
Francis Felix
Fuller Sylvester H 2
Flanegan Geo A
Foster Geo H
Foley Thos
Forrest Henry
Forrest James F
Flynn J P
Forker James
French J Russell
Foelin James
Fiser J K
Flanaagan John
Foster Jos
Furse John
Frazier John D
Frank John
Ford William K
Foster W S & co
Fenr William
Fleming Wm H capt
Florence Wm
Feeney Marquet
Farrell Bryant A
Fitch Amory S
Farke Charles
Fitzgerald Peter
Fitts Calvin R
Flimsey C Lewis
Fillice Charles
Farrell Daniel
Fisher David
Folkes M
Fairman F
Finney Thomas
Fisher F J
Fetch H
Fitzgerald James & John
Finley James W
Fitzgerald Jas
Forsom James
Fearon John
Fitz Patrick Jas
Fiske W O
Fennmore Wm
Fuller L R
Faveredr
Freyer L
Finke Lambert
Fanes M'cle
Fisher
Field Michael
Foals Thomas

G

Guston Edgar E
Grice & Evans
Gill W
Gavens & Byrns
Gaylord A H
Gryman A H
Gilmore Sand Co
Gifford Pierce
Gould A D
Getty C A 1
George Chas
Glynn Edward
Gates James
Gallagher James
Gantt John
Gannon John
Garety John
Galvan John
Gage John
Gibbons John
Gwinner Wm
Gaylord Wilbert
Gibbs Wm B
Gallager Michael
Godding Alonzo
Gurley Bro H & Co
Granger Mr
Green L R & Co 1
Gentlehouse Lewis
Goslet L
[illegible]
Gates James A
Goodrich Nelson
Guthrie F N

H

Healy John W
[illegible]
Hatch T C
[illegible]
Henry John

I

Illig Jacob W
Isabell Augustus
Ingraham Dunn'd
[illegible]

J

Johnson Bateman
Jacobson A
Jordan Dudley P
Jones George
Jones Jas Henry
Jameson Alex capt
Jones O C
Justus Philip
Johnston Frank
[illegible]

K

King Jas T
Kirkman & Mefers
Ketchum H M
Kenny Jas
Keese E D
Kinney O S
Kasson K
Kinner Alex
King A H
King B B
Kelly Barney
Kelly A L
Kelly Patrick J
Kelso Peter
Kelly Christopher
Knott Alexandria
King Cobert
Kenny Patrick
Kellogg Chas
Kennedy Dan'l W
Kline C
[illegible]

L

Lewis T E
Livingston Peter E
Lary Thos B
Lamton Wm
Longworthy Jas A
Leonard S D
Laydeld Robt
Lamb Francis
Laier Geo
Lamton H C
Landon H C
Lewis mr
Lucas A G
Lyrd A L
Lewis Albert
Lund Chas F
Lyman David
[illegible]

Mc

McCarthy Thos
McElroy John
McLaughlin G
McDonald Ham
McGown Archd
[illegible]

M

Mally Joseph
Master Isaac
Martin W S
May Wm
Martin Hylon
March Slow & co
Menny Alfred
Mead N
[illegible]

N

Newman N F
Nell Owen
Nelson Alexr
Newbold & Fisk
Nims Nathan
Naughton Dan
Key David M
Nessle Anton
Nolan Stephen
Nateilon Frank
Nevin J H

O

Oliver Martin
O'Brien Michael
O'Toole Wm
Oliver Wm L
O'Meara Wm
Orr John B
O'Reiley John
O'Sullivan Jos
Oliver John N
O'Leary John
O'Blis John
[illegible]

P

Phettiplace Ebenezer
Patterson & Waller
Perry Alfred A
Philhower Nicholas
Parker Olive
Parsons N G
Painter Albert
Palmer A K
Pentecost Ben
Palmer B F
Paine Stanard & co
Pearbe Charles
Parker Geo W
Parnell T P
Penington Geo
Prescott Wm
Platt John
Poppleton A J
Potter Albert
Pond A S
Penny O W
Potter O W
Primrose Alex
Pox Anthony
Pinter Nickolas
Porter P G
Pardey Chas
Porter Daniel
Powers L Deacon
[illegible]

Q

Quinn Frank
Quackenbush T
Quinn Bernard

R

Ransford Edmund
Beitz Henry
Rand James
Ricell A
Ritter A
Rising A
Richardson A
Reynold Andrew
Raymer F K
Richard & Hunt
Richards C F
Reno B F
Redmond Chas
Rich Chas H
Remmick C F
Ranker Chas
Remington Chas Weir
Reed Chas
Regan Richard
Ramsland E T
Ransell S P
Rugg Francis
Reddie Franklin
Ripley F L
Reynolds G
Rawlins Geo
Eden Thomas R
Reynolds S W & co
Reilly Terrence
Raymond Geo
Ray Timothy
Richardson Geo
Reed Geo W
Rendall Thos
Rees H
Rawleigh Hooper
Rankin H
Rice J P
[illegible]

S

Swift & Smith
Stone A A
Sherwood Harmon
Stewart B
Sullivan Bernard
Stuart A T
Sylvester Benj
Sykes C J
Stephens A H
Stand Anthony
Stewart H H
Stewart & Cochrane
Stillman Wilson
Steele Ashley
Stacey Charles
Starkweather Chas
Stewart F A
Sterling Chas E
Svere D J
Seycott D J
Sullivan Daniel
Strehom S
Scranton Ralph
Stephens Bennett
Sullivan Edward
Stone S
Sweet Roger
[illegible]

T

Thayer Chauncey H
Tweedale F
Thayer Wm P
Tobin John
Thayer William
Tucker W H
Truby John
Todd Wm Rogers
Turner John
Trotter John
Tolman Bros & J A
Trimble James
Thompson John G
Tower Jacob
Tobin Jerome
Thomson C B
Tarwey T M
Taylor Drew
Taylor Alex
Taylor C
Taylor Calvin
Terbuster Pauli S
Taliaferro C & R
Taylor Ezra A
Tarpey H H
Tefft E B
Thomas T H
Thomson J Bates
Thoroup J D
Thompson A M
Thomson O E
Thompson O G
Thompson Joseph
Turner James
Turpin Virgilius
Trensel Henry L
Tromas Henry
Thomas Henry
Turner James O
Tibbetts Geo W
Tamat George
Tweeter Geo N
Tingle Francis
Tallon Frank E
Toole Geo M
Turn Geo H
Taylor Geo H
Teenan Thos
Teal Joe
Tapila F W
Taumb Jas
Trow E T
Trafford W
Turner F W
Trustatis F J
Trump E G
Tompkins D G
Trowbridge Charles
Trumbull G
Tobert W
Train Art ur D
Tidsey Hants A
Fielder Alfred
Thayer Oren
Traviers Nilson H
Trumbull Judge
Tooe Gustavus
Tefiere Geo
Taylor Jas H
Tevert Thos C
Toor John
Taylor Jos L
Taylor Wm H
Tarey M A
Taylor Mink

U

Uplam Lucien B
Underhill Will
Usher J S
Utter Frank

V

Vesey Luke
Van Dorn Jr
Van Dyke P J
Vandenburgh John
Vaucha Jas
Vandal Jas
Vermer Geo
Vanvalkenburg Ed
Vandoser mr
Vermyn Nelson
Venaro Antony
Van Nessen & Son
Van Shoop
Villars Chas
Van Akin J D

W

Watson Geo
Williams John
Walsh John
Willsie Asa
Watkins Henry
Wash Nicholas
Ward Jas H
Walsh John S
Wash Robt B
Walsh L A
Walch Thos
Wilen John
Welch Wm H
Warriner Orren
Walmsley Isaac
Waldrick Michael
Ward & H
Walker Lucius P
Webster J & R
Wells capt
Watkins
Webb Michael
Webber George & brother
Wagner Henry
Wagner Henry
Ward Henry
Wanol J A
Westcott J W
Warton Joseph
Wagner John
Walden Jochim
Williamson Geo N
Walsh Sumner
Williams Dan
Williams S H rev
Williams Jay
Williams Wm R
Williams Chas B
Williams James
Williams Frank B
Wadsworth A
Waterson Chas B capt
West C F
Weaver Cormora
Wallace C B
Warren Chas
Wallin Chas
Ward David F
Weaver Philo C
Waller E S
Watson Chas W
Ward David
Warner Geo
Westcott David
Ward R C
Ward Ed F
Ward & Lyons
Wells & Anderson
Webster Gal
Wilcox Nelson
Willoughby A P
Whitman Nathl
Wilson A G
Wilson & Lewis
Wesley Noah B
Wilson O
Wigall & A
White Charles
Wilmar B S
Wilson Asa
Wiseman Parker 2
White Carl W
Wheeler David B
Wilson B Johnson
Wilson & co
Wilbur & B
Wildman Fred J
Wiggs Silas E
Wells F L
Wunder S
Watson Saml J
Ward Frank
Walsburgh
Francis
Walker F
Walsh Thos
Walmsley Geo
Walker John W
Walker John B
Wallace Wm P
Wells John B
Wells Wm P capt
Webb Moses
Webb Lewis B
Wolfe Wm
Walters Joseph G
Wilson J W
Wilkes John
Wangles John M
Wise John C
White William
White Lyman P
Warren L L
Willard Wm
Wheeler Wm
Wilson Wm
Wolcott W H
Woods W H
Woodward A
Wright Alex
Willard A G
Wright Amos
Woods Phillip
Wiley S E
Wright Edward
Wood Samuel
Woodman Saml
Wright Geo
Wrightman Geo
Wood J D
Woodard Isaac
Wright W H

Y

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Translated from the French of Roland Sanchery, by Charles Dawson Shanly.

[From the New York Weekly Leader.]

It was near the close of the summer season as two young swells, belonging to the type of the man about town, in the ring of which there may be detected a slight alloy of the professional gamester, were on their return from Spain to Paris, by way of Brussels. I violate no confidence when I introduce them to the reader as Leonce D'Artois and Henry De Lisle, sporting young gentlemen of some natural sagacity, and fertile of expedience to a great extent. They possessed (or fancied they possessed) the happy art of reading human nature at sight—a sort of clairvoyance which sometimes led them to bully when they thought it safe to do so, and to garnish their conversation with such hints as they thought calculated to convey a sense of their importance and dazzle the unsophisticated mind. As for income, these exquisite young swells had none to speak of through any legitimate channel, notwithstanding which they contrived to live at the rate of sixty thousand francs a year, between them.

Yawning and stretching their limbs listlessly upon the cushions of the first class car of which they were the sole occupants, the only words exchanged between them for the last hour were interjectional, and bore uncomplimentary reference to railroad traveling considered simply as a pastime. It was a relief to them, then, on arriving at the Valenciennes station, to see a third traveler enter the car. The new comer was a tall and rather gawky young man, of some four or five and twenty years old. He was a fresh complexioned, not to say sunburnt youth, dressed in full evening costume, and carrying a light overcoat on his arm, and he was further provided with a large traveling bag. The two travellers, having made a rapid survey of his person, exchanged glances with each other. This the new comer did not fail to observe, though he showed no sign of doing so. He removed his hat politely, and then, having seated himself, replaced it very much on the back of his head, thus enhancing upon his features the broad expression of content so often to be observed among people of the rustic sort.

Telegraphic signals, by means of the elbows, passed between the two travelers, the meaning of which amounted to—"We are going to have some fun, now." The new comer said nothing. He sat with his hands spread out upon his knees, the radiant good humor of his countenance expressing such self-satisfaction that the two travelers had some difficulty in repressing an inclination to laugh. At last Leonce opened the conversation by asking him whether they were to have the pleasure of his company all the way to Paris.

"Yes, sir," replied the stranger. "I am going to see that wonderful city for the first time, though I assure you it cost me a struggle before I could make up my mind to take such a step. My dear father was unwilling that I should leave home until I attained the age of twenty five years, and so for my excellent mother, she would never have allowed me to go at all could she have helped it. But luckily for me, I have had the management of my own affairs for the last four years, and so I have made up my mind to see the world a little."

"Good!" said Henri; "suppose we waive ceremony then, and introduce ourselves—this is the Count D'Artois, and I am the Baron De Lisle—."

"And I," rejoined the stranger, "am the Chevalier Armand de Vasleni."

"By my word, chevalier," said Leonce, "you are rather in luck as it happens. We two are regular denizens of Paris, whither we are returning after an absence of six months, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to guide you through that wonderful labyrinth of human life: what say you Henri?"

"I second your motion count. 'Tis one of those little services that ought to be looked upon as obligations between gentlemen—more especially in the case of such an agreeable companion as the chevalier appears to be."

"Gentlemen," said Armand, as a large smile of pleasure distributed itself over his features, "you are really too good, and yet, will you allow me to say that I do not think your kindness altogether misplaced. My good mother, who has a great reputation for sagacity in our part of the country, used often say to me, 'My dear Armand, with your natural advantages and excellent education, you are destined to have a great success in the world—that is, if you do not plunge into its vortex too early in life.'"

"How interesting!" exclaimed Henry; "that indeed, proves your excellent mamma to possess a profound instinct for character. But it is near 11 o'clock now, and we shall arrive at Paris before noon. Suppose we take a carriage when we get there, and go together to breakfast at the Cafe Anglais?—we shall have a jolly time of it."

"Agreed!" cried Armand. "I am yours, body and soul. My poor, dear mother!—how uneasy she was lest I might fall into bad company. I wish to goodness she would only see me now!"

II.

It was about noon as Armand and his new friends entered a well appointed hackney carriage, driven by a portly coachman, and provided with a couple of footmen in tawdry liveries and gloves that had probably once been white. In ten minutes they arrived at the Boulevard des Italiens and entering the Cafe Anglais, engaged one of the small private rooms. Leonce and Henri undertook to manage the bill of fare, and no professors of the gastronomic art could have displayed more science than they did in their selections. The liqueurs were of the most delicious aroma. Dishes of the most perfect cookery followed each other at the proper intervals, and the wines were of the choicest vintage without regard to expense. Every now and then Armand would go into ecstacies over some new delicacy. In fact, his admiration had no bounds. It was fairy land, he said, and nothing like it had ever been heard of at the old chateau of Bletais, where he had passed his life until within the last few hours.

"Go in, old fellow!" said Leonce "there's nothing like making up for lost time you know."

But the advice was unnecessary, for the young chevalier indulged his appetite to its utmost capacity, nor was he by any means backward with regard to the wine. The rustic simplicity that first attracted the attention of his obliging companions never deserted him though. His reference to his grandfather and good mother were frequent and gushing and their opinions upon things in general were quoted by him with fond and filial respect.

"Yes!" cried Henri, laughingly—"your dear father and good mother are entitled to all consideration, but you seem to be getting along pretty well in spite of their counsels."

"Ay, aye!" returned the chevalier. "I know what I'm about—it'll be all right by and by. Drink's the word now, drink!" and he tossed off another bumper of champagne.

It was now near six o'clock, and the Count D'Artois suggested that it was time for them to repair to some place of amusement.

"It's an opera night," remarked the baron, "suppose we send and engage a private box. Waiter! the bill."

The bill was brought, but while the waiter was presenting it, the count and the baron affected to be occupied in a little private conversation. The young chevalier took no notice of this, however, but, drawing from his pocket-book a bill for five hundred francs, he flung it to the waiter, saying: "Secure us a box at the opera out of that and keep the change."

This was princely, indeed, and it appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the two friends.

"The pigeon is a full-feathered one," whispered Henri.

"He'll pluck all the better for that," replied Leonce, in the same tone.

"Now, then, gentlemen," asked Armand, "don't you think we had better go? It's nearly eight o'clock."

"But how can we go to the opera without glasses?" said Leonce; "and it would be nine o'clock before we get ours from our lodgings."

"Can't we buy some on our way?" suggested the chevalier, in his most insinuating voice. "Surely, we can find an optician somewhere."

"There are plenty in the Palais Royal," said Henri.

Jumping into the carriage, they drove to the Palais Royal and entered a brilliantly lighted shop, where in a moment a dozen or so of the most expensive opera glasses were laid out for them to examine. They seized one each; the count and baron making a great display of trying theirs upon a variety of objects, while the chevalier quietly handed over to the shopman the price of the three amounting to four hundred and fifty francs.

"Isn't this splendid?" whispered Leonce to Henri, as they returned to the carriage—"it is about the finest thing in all my experience!"

III

At the opera the young chevalier was not quite so demonstrative as his companions expected. He appeared to be a little moved, certainly, by the ravishing sounds of the music, and now and then the little form of some beautiful ballet-girl extracted from him a note of admiration; but his enthusiasm was repressed, as if he wished to play the fool for the benefit of his two companions only. Under ordinary circumstances this might have been a sufficient hint to those gentlemen that they had mistaken their man. But they had gorged the bait now, and it would have been difficult to convince them but that fortune had thrown in their way one of the most magnificent idiots of the period, for the special purpose of being plundered by them—a mission which they made up their minds to accomplish with neatness and dispatch.

"How shall we spend the rest of the evening?" asked Leonce, as the last act of the opera was drawing to a close.

"This is a reception night with the charming Countess Daliska, is it not?" rejoined Henri. "A lovely widow of our acquaintance, Chevalier, who will be delighted to know you."

"I am in your hands, gentlemen," said Armand, "and bound to follow your lead; besides which I declare my allegiance to all countesses, viscountesses, and baronesses, whatever, provided that they are only young and pretty."

"What a gay Lothario!" exclaimed Henri with a merry laugh.

"Oh, you don't half know me yet," returned Armand. "Because I lived in the chateau of Bletais, that's no reason why I should never have seen life except through a chink in the wall."

"By no means," said Leonce; "it's easy to see that there's nothing verdant about you."

"I believe you," rejoined Armand, "and see if the ladies won't say so, too. Now let's be off—the curtain is going to fall."

The two friends were a little surprised at this last remark from one who was visiting the opera for the first time. But as the young chevalier still showed his provincial candor to appear from time to time, they did not give themselves any uneasiness on this account.

"Drive to the Countess Deliska's," said Leonce, when they were seated in the carriage that waited for them.

"'Tis hardly twelve o'clock yet," remarked the baron, "and supper is not served at the Daliska's until one. You shall see the prettiest women in Paris there, chevalier—and then, such music, and such dancing! Are you fond of dancing?"

"I dance a little," replied Armand. "We are not such clodhoppers at the chateau of Bletais as you might suppose."

"Good! You shall be the lion of the evening then."

Away they rattled over the pavements, until they arrived at their destination, where Armand was presented in due form to the Countess Deliska, who gave him a most gracious reception. The feminine element was rather in the ascendant in the rooms, and pretty faces were decidedly in the majority. The music played at intervals, and quadrilles were formed, which presently gave way to the more lively dances, such as polkas and redowas.

"Do you dance the *soliska*?" asked Leonce of the young chevalier.

"The *soliska*? I never heard of it before."

"That is unlucky; the countess loves it to distraction, and I said just now that you would dance it with her."

"The deuce you did? What am I to do now?"

"The dance is by no means a difficult one. It is performed on one foot."

"On one foot?"

"Exactly. You tie up the one foot to your waist behind, with your pocket handkerchief and dance upon the other. The dance possesses a quaint charm of its own."

"And the Countess would really like me to dance it with her?"

"That she would! indeed, she will be greatly disappointed should you decline."

"Very well, count. Tie up my left foot so. Tighter—tighter—don't be afraid of squeezing me too hard. The countess will be delighted you say, and I am ready to do anything to please so charming a person. Pull away—there now!—I feel as though I was going to fly."

The dancers had paused, and the music was silent now, and all the guests were crowding round to see the count strapping up the young provincial gentlemen's left leg to the small of his back. But the young chevalier did not seem to be in the least disturbed at thus becoming a target for all eyes. He kissed his hand gaily to the laughing throng, and nearly lost his equilibrium in the effort. When he was securely tied, Leonce and Henri led him up the countess of the evening—an old acquaintance of theirs—who entered readily into the joke, and gave her hand graciously to the chevalier.

The scene that followed I do not feel myself competent to describe. A favorite polka was thundered furiously out by the musicians, while the chevalier, hopping about on one foot, dragged his partner by both hands in every direction, each leap made by him seeming to jeopardize the stability of the floor.

"Ladies and gentlemen," cried Henri, "this is the *soliska*. It is a dance containing entirely new effects, and a very charming one, I give my honor!"

By this time the chevalier was in profuse perspiration, the rivulets that meandered down his face finding their way even to the floor; while the partner, half suffocated, with laughter, threw herself upon a sofa. He did not relax his efforts, however, but continued his performance with a vigorous air, as though he meant to impress the *soliska* with great distinctness on the minds of the beholders. At last he stopped, and wrenching away the handkerchief with which his left leg was bound up, saluted the assembly with the air of a conqueror. By this time the guests were beginning to group themselves round the tables where the play was going.

"Do you play chevalier?" asked Henri.

"As well as I dance. Don't imagine I'm such a rustic as I look. But as we are not likely to get out of this before the broad day light, I don't see the use of keeping our horses and men shivering out in the cold. I'll go down and dismiss them."

And as soon as he reached the foot of the stairs, he took a note book from his pocket and tearing out a leaf of it, pencilled a few words thereon; then, having folded the paper he wrote an address upon it, and having paid the coachman and footman liberally, told them they might go.

"Here are three louis over and above" said he to the coachman, "for which I rely on you to have this note delivered at its address within an hour from now."

"It shall be there in ten minutes," said the coachman; and whipping his horses, he disappeared in the gloom.

The chevalier remounted the stairs, upon which he met a young girl coming down, who said to him as she passed, "Monsieur Armand, do not enter that den again. The men who brought you here are thieves."

"I am pretty well aware of that already," said Armand; "but to whom am I indebted for this warning?" and as he spoke he drew closer to the young girl.

"Genevieve!" cried he; "my first love!—and in such a place as this. Poor child! how came you to be here?"

"Alas!" replied the young girl, "my story is a simple and sad one. I lost my mother a year ago, and, being of age, came in for my little fortune of twenty thousand francs. By an unhappy mischance I met with the person who calling herself the Countess Delinska, who had formerly been a school companion of mine. This woman launched me out upon a world of which I knew nothing, and where I was soon robbed of all my property. The rest of my story tells for itself. But I have made a vow to remain no longer in this den. I am going to take refuge in a convent; and, indeed, I should have done so already but for want of the necessary means."

"How much money do you want to enable you to do this?"

"Three thousand francs: it is an immense sum."

"Poor child! Remain here until I am going away. Don't be frightened at anything that may take place, and I think we may recover at least a part of the money out of which you have been cheated."

They returned to the rooms, where the chevalier took his seat at one of the gaming tables, placing before him a dozen bank bills of one thousand francs each, and on top of these a rouleau of gold, after the fashion of a paper weight.

IV

Fortune favored the play of the Chevalier de Vasleni for a while, but then he had successive runs of ill-luck, and by three o'clock in the morning he had lost four thousand francs to the Count D'Artois. Not for a single moment, however, did he allow his temper to get the better of him, maintaining throughout that remarkable expression of complacency and self content by which he had first attracted the polite attentions of his newly-acquired friends.

"It will turn out all right by and by," said the Countess Deliska, and the Baron De Lisle, who were betting against him.

"Give me but five minutes more, and I'll win twice what I've lost in two hours. It was a favorite maxim with my good mother that a finished gentleman always knows how to hold his own at play."

So he went on losing with the greatest possible good humor; and, when five o'clock came, the last of the twelve bank bills placed on the table by him had followed the others into the pockets of his two friends. He was on to play on, but the countess opposed this, remarking that it was very late, and that most of the guests had retired. And indeed the gaming table had been for some time deserted by all except three friends, the countess, Genevieve, and three or four ladies of strong gambling propensities, who seemed to be living on in the hope of some great turn of luck.

"Most charming countess," said Armand, flinging away his cards, "one quarter of an hour more is all I ask;" and with these words, he drew out his note-book and began to write.

"What are you about now, chevalier?" asked Leonce with a laugh.

"The simplest thing imaginable, sir—nothing but a few figures."

"Figures!" exclaimed Henri—"what disgusting objects!"

"That depends on the way you group them—eh, baron?"

"Come, now," said Leonce, "this is going too far, I should say."

"Not at all, my good sir—here is the result of my arithmetic. To breakfast for three and a box at the opera, five hundred livres."

"He, that's a good joke!" exclaimed the count.

"I should say it was," rejoined the chevalier—"but to business. Five hundred livres for a few dozens of Ostend oysters with accompaniments, a certain amount of noise, which some people call music, and a chaos of inverted ballet girls enough to afflict one with a chronic wry-neck."

"Come count," said Henri, "suppose we take our leave; such jokes as this are in very bad taste."

"Wait a little, gentlemen," continued Armand—"I think I said five hundred livres. Well add to that four hundred and fifty for the opera glasses."

"Take your opera glasses," said the baron, "and let us go."

But the chevalier went cooly on with his arithmetic. "Five and four fifty makes nine fifty, add to which one hundred for the carriage, and we have one thousand and fifty, which divided between three makes three hundred and fifty livres each, leaving on you just seven hundred and fifty in my debt."

"Come away, count," reiterated Henri—"I am beginning to feel unwell."

"To which," continued Armand, with the same imperturbable coolness, "let us add, if you please, interest at five per cent. Nobody ought to lend money for less than that, as my dear father says—and he ought to know, because he did some banking business in his younger days, though merely as an amusement, of course. Well, that brings the amount up to seven hundred and thirty-five livres, exclusive of the commission, the rate of which should be in proportion to the business capacity of the broker. I've heard my dear father say so often, and I will not have a dictum of his disputed upon any account. For commission, then, suppose we say twenty-five thousand livres. It is the very lowest value you can put upon a man who has enjoyed the honor of your friendship for the last twenty-four hours, and it will make no great deduction, after all, from the gold and bills with which you stuffed your pockets at Spa.

"And now, my noble friends, I will let you into a little secret. I went to Spa and threw myself upon your tracks for the purpose of compelling you to disgorge the money out of which you swindled my brother six months ago. I travelled second class until we arrived at Valenciennes, where I got into the same car with you."

The two sharpers yelled with rage.

"Dolt!" shouted Leonce, "you shall give us satisfaction for this!"

"With the greatest of pleasure. Indeed, I anticipated a meeting and secured the services of a friend, who awaits me below. We shall make a double duel of it. He is a skilful fencer—a light hearted fellow who has been thinking to kill somebody ever since he was swindled out of twelve thousand francs by a couple sharpers six months ago."

The two gamblers exchanged looks with each other, and turned rather pale.

"Yes," continued the chevalier, "he will fight like a lion, you may depend upon it—unless, indeed, the four police officers by whom he is accompanied object."

"Police officers!" echoed the baron, turning yet paler, and shaking like a leaf.

"Yes; he is rather eccentric, and ever since the little transaction to which I have alluded to he has been keeping a bright look out for the sharpers who robbed him, and always has assistants at hand to prevent them from escaping. You can see them from the window."

The self-styled "baron" and "count" approached the window, and as it was now broad daylight, they could plainly discern the uniform of the policemen in a carriage at the door.

"It's a trap," whispered Leonce to his accomplice, "and I see we have got caught in it." Then raising his voice to a bullying pitch, he added: "The man must be insane; let us give him his money and leave to others the charge of conveying him to a lunatic asylum."

"Be it so, then," rejoined Henri; "but we have not won twenty-five thousand from him."

"Twenty-five thousand with interest," said Armand. "I insist upon the interest, out of respect to the financial maxims of my dear father. And then, you know, we must give something to the girl."

"The girl!" exclaimed one of the sharpers; "that's a polite expression."

"Well, perhaps it is a little provincial," said Armand. "I meant to speak of poor Genevieve here, who only asks for the modest sum of three thousand francs out of the amount you have robbed her of, to enable her to take refuge in a convent where she can do penance for her own sins and for yours. Come hither, poor child—the hour of restitution is at hand."

"Let us discuss the question, sir," muttered Henri, who was the more resolute of the two sharpers. "You have officers at the door as we see. Supposing we accede to your demand, how can we be assured of being allowed to depart in safety?"

"You may take my word for that," replied Armand. "Think a moment besides, and you will see that you are only risking a part to save the rest. But the officers are growing impatient—two of them have got out of the carriage."

There was no time to hesitate now; nothing was left for the sharpers but to put the best face on the business. They counted out the sum demanded, and Armand handed over three thousand francs to Genevieve, who burst into tears of gratitude and went her way, protesting that she would never be seen in the gay world again.

"And now, gentlemen," said Armand, addressing the sharpers in the same chilling tone of politeness maintained by him throughout, "I think you will agree with me that, on this particular occasion, you have awakened the wrong passenger, and that the lesson suggested to you by that individual is worth what you have paid for it:" with which he wished them a very good morning, and walked down stairs.

It was his brother who waited for him in the carriage at the door. Having thanked the officers for their services, they formally withdrew their charges against the sharpers, and drove away.

On the day following, poor Genevieve found an asylum with the Sisters of Mercy, there to expiate the crimes of those who had wrought her ruin.

ADRIAN, THE ENGLISH POPE.

[illegible]

BISHOP—APOSTLE—POPE.

Nicholas Breakspeare was created a cardinal, and Archbishop of Albano in 1146, by Pope Eugenius, and forthwith dispatched to convert the heathen nations of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, to the Christian faith. He was accompanied by a numerous retinue and, if the monkish chroniclers are to be believed, his success in the holy work was marvelous. It is not anywhere asserted that he was endowed with the miraculous gift of tongues, or that he had learned Norse in the ordinary way. The conversations of the common people, who presented themselves in crowds to receive baptism, could not, therefore, have been effected by preaching. The clerical chroniclers easily account for the success of the cardinal archbishop's mission. Supernatural aid was abundantly vouchsafed to him; there were continual portents; signs in the heavens; the significance of which the most bigoted worshiper of the Scandinavian deities could not misunderstand. One expedient adopted by the astute archbishop must have told with great force. Having first obtained the consent of the kings and chief men of the three kingdoms, he caused as great a number of the most venerated idols—Thor, Woden and the rest—as could be procured, to be collected at indicated spots, where great feasts were prepared for all comers, the carcasses of the animals to be eaten being roasted by the fire of the flaming images. Evidently, if Thor or Woden were genuine gods they would never allow themselves to be consumed in cooking flesh for the delectation of Christain stomachs. No eloquence was required to enforce or illustrate *that* conclusion. There does not, in fact, appear to be any doubt that Cardinal Archbishop Nicholas Breakspeare succeeded in effecting a complete revolution in the religious ideas of the Scandinavian peoples, and that the effect of his labors was permanent. He is held to be the apostle of those nations as certainly as St. Patrick was of Ireland. He founded a bishopric at Drontheim an archiepiscopal see at Upsal, which still exists.

The fame of his success had preceded him to Rome, finding wide echoes there; and he, in the Eternal City, in 1154—a few days only before the death of Pope Anastatius—was unanimously elected by the conclave that pontiff's successor. He accepted the awful dignity with real or feigned reluctance—no doubt the latter—and ascended the pontifical throne, to which in the opinion of universal Christiandom, all other thrones were subordinate, under the title of Adrian IV., truly a marvelous height to have been climbed, with such comparative ease, by a Hertfordshire swineherd.

In some respects Adrian IV. was certainly a type of the Divine Being whose vicegerent he assumed to be. The Roman people crowned him, but it was with thorns. They cried "All hail," as to a supreme monarch, and insisted that he should be a subject even as themselves, and gave him to drink from jewelled goblets, brimming with the vinegar mingled with the gaul of humiliation and defeat. The English Pope was not a man to submit to that humiliation, to accept that defeat. But he could patiently abide his time, as he had done in the monastery of St. Rufus. Till he could strike effectually, the tearing claw should be carefully hidden beneath the soft silken exterior. Let me not forget to mention that Henry II., King of England, sent Robert, Abbot of the monastery of St. Alban's, and three bishops, to congratulate the new Pope on his elevation. Adrian IV was exceedingly gratified, especially by the visit and homage of the St. Alban's abbott, and showed his gratitude by exempting the monastery from any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except his own—that is, of the Popes. Few pantomimes present such a fantastic change of scene and characters. The exemption from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury remained in force till the time of Henry VIII.

The temporal kingdom of the Popes had departed from them. Weighed in Roman balances, they had been found wanting, and the Papal population had been for many years governed by a Senate, composed of fifty-six members, chosen by delegates from the thirteen districts of the city of Rome. A republic, in fact, had been established, with Arnold of Brescia at its head. This able disciple of Abelard was an energetic reformer in a restricted sense. He disputed none of the spiritual dogmas of the church, but wished to confine the clergy, of his Holiness the Pope inclusive, to their spiritual duties. He would deprive him and them of all temporal dominion. These teachings were condemned as "political heresy" by the second Lateran Council. That unenforceable decree Arnold could afford to smile at. A sincere, earnest man Arnold seems to have been, but possessed of singular hallucinations. One was—and it was an article of faith with him—that Rome was, ought to be, and would be again, mistress of the world, the kings and peoples of which would be content to receive their laws from the Senate of the Roman republic, elected by delegates from the thirteen quarters of the city of Rome. Assuredly a very remarkable hallucination that!

The government of the Senate, of which Arnold was the life, the soul, was in the main a just, efficient one. The mass of the Roman people supported, respected it. Evidently then, the ambitious Hertfordshire swineherd—fully resolved as he was to establish the plenary power of the Papacy, and its temporal as well as spiritual sway—had a difficult, a perilous game to play. Perhaps no other man—nor even a Hildebrand—would have played it so cautiously or so surely. The religious faith of the people was, he satisfied himself, unweakened. Even the arch-enemy of the Church, Arnold, acknowledged the power of the keys, the authority of the priest to bind and to loose in the next world. Possessed of that fulcrum, Adrian IV. had no doubt whatever of being able to uproot and scatter to the winds the usurping republic of Rome.

No doubt at all. At the same time, no one was more impressed with the wisdom of the Italian saying "*Chi va piano va sano,*" than the new Pope. He was secret and stealthy as Louis Napoleon Bonaparte himself. For an entire year the English Pope was the zealous chief pastor only, of the church—apparently indifferent to secular politics—friendly, even with Arnold himself. His real piety rendered the assumption of such a part comparatively easy. It was essentially necessary to acquire a reputation for ascetic sanctity with the populace. In that Adrain IV. completely succeeded. He was a saint upon earth, the beatification of whom, *selon les règles*, would after his death be a mere matter of form.

All that time Adrain IV. was cautiously sounding the clergy of Rome, without whose zealous co-operation nothing effectual could be done. He found them as he expected, animated by fierce enmity to the republicans; and all, as soon as it was clearly perceived that a resolute, sagacious man sat in St. Peter's chair, willing to follow his lead, unite their fortunes with his. Nothing more was required. Victory was organized; the day of battle with the foes of the church's temporal dominion would infallibly see these impious foes trampled into dust by the awful powers of that church. It proved so. That which seems very remarkable is, that, as in the case of Louis Napoleon, not one of the many hundreds of persons necessarily in the secret of the scheme for overthrowing the republic betrayed the confidence reposed in him. This circumstance has emboldened certain writers to assert that Adrian IV. did not contemplate the overthrow of the civil government of Rome—that the doing so was a sudden inspiration suggested by opportunity. We happen to have a modern instance which refutes the false logic of that assumption.

The wounding of a cardinal—it was at first thought mortally—in the streets of Rome (whether this was or was not in the papal programme I have no means of judging) gave the anxiously expected signal. At once rolled the thunders of the Vatican; the living lightning of interdict was fulminated against the city of Rome, and obeyed with alacrity by the clergy. The churches were immediately closed; the priests withheld their administration; there could be no marrying or giving in marriage; no administration of the sacraments; no extreme unction; no viaticum for the dying, and the soul was compelled to quit its tenement of clay unanointed, unhouselled and unannealed, and necessarily, therefore, in the firm belief of the age, taking the road—not the primrose one—to the everlasting bonfire; the dead buried like dogs in unconsecrated ground, no prayers said over them, no holy oil mingled with the clods flung upon their coffins!

I can well understand and excuse the terrors of the people of Rome. What resistance could they oppose to weapons which they believed to have been taken from the armory of God himself? A few days' experience of the effect of the interdict sufficed to cast the Roman population at the Pope's feet. There was a universal wail in the Eternal City. The terrified populace besieged the gate of the Vatican, and with cries, tears, lamentations, implored the holy father to remove the terrible interdict. His holiness, after much hesitation, agreed to do so, upon the peremptory condition that the Senate should be broken up, and Arnold banished from Rome! By what process of reasoning the Senate and Arnold could be made responsible for the criminal assault upon the cardinal—the ostensible pretence for launching the interdict—it is difficult to understand. Enough for the Roman populace, that they might, if they choose, get rid of the interdict without delay. They did not hesitate for a moment; the Senators were deposed, Arnold driven from Rome. The temporal power of the Pope thus signally vindicated the churches were re-opened, the clergy renewed their functions—the republic was a thing of the past. Spasmodic struggles of the Ghibellines, in opposition to the temporal dominion, often subsequently occurred; but Nicholas Breakspeare had unmistakably broken the neck of rebellion against the authority of the pontiffs as *kings*.

Not very long afterwards, Adrain IV. laid the dominions of William I., King of Sicily and Apulia, as Southern Italy was then called, under interdict. William was at last compelled to purchase peace with the Pope by costly presents, as payment of tribute, in consideration of which Adrain IV. conferred upon him the title of King of the two Sicilies.

The conflict between Hertfordshire swineherd, become Pope, with Frederick Enobarbus, commonly known as Barbarossa, Emperor of the West, will conclude this strange eventful history. Frederick was very desirous of being crowned by the Pope in St Peter's and by way of putting a little pressure upon his Holiness, approached the Eternal City with a large army. Adrain and his cardinals went forth to meet him at a considerable distance from Rome. The meeting was friendly enough, but Adrain insisted that before he gave Frederick "the kiss of peace," the Emperor should hold his stirrup whilst he mounted his palfrey. This demand the puissant Emperor angrily refused to comply with, whereupon the frightened cardinals fled in a body to Civita Castellana. The important subject was debated during two days. At last Frederick yielded, and at Nepi went formally through the ceremony of holding his Holiness's stirrup. There was another condition to be fulfilled before the Emperor could be crowned in St. Peter's. Arnold, of Brescia, had taken refuge with the viscount and nobles of Campania. The Emperor was required to send troops to seize Arnold and deliver him into the power of Adrain. This was done, and Arnold, by order of the Pope, was hanged in Rome. His body was then burnt, and the ashes flung to the winds. This is the black spot upon the memory of the English Pope. But for that atrocious deed Nicholas Breakspeare might fairly claim the character of a wise, energetic, and, judged by the Maxims of state policy which prevailed in his day, a humane prince. There can, I think, be no question that he was a sincere, conscientious man.

The Emperor Frederick was crowned by Adrain in St. Peter's; but the two potentates soon quarrelled, and when death surprised the Pope in September, 1159, at Anagni, his Holiness was about to hurl the major excommunication at Frederick for having put away his lawful wife, and espoused Beatrix, daughter of the Count of Bergundy. He was buried in St. Peter's having filled St. Peter's chair close upon five years. It is Mathew Paris, I think, who says there was a report that he permitted his mother, even after his elevation to the Popedom, to receive doles at the gate of the St. Alban's monastery—an absurd, ridiculous calumny. Nicholas Breakspeare's mother died before her son left England.

The Latest "Intervention."

Lord Lyons made history of the endeavor of the barons of the New York Democracy to get the British to interfere in our war on the side of the rebels. He wrote home:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the executive government should be in the control of the conservative party."

Parson Brownlow's Son Wounded.

(From Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.)

Col. James P. Brownlow, of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, has been seriously though not dangerously wounded, as the following dispatch will show. He entered the United States service in his nineteenth year, as a private, and in the last two and a half years he has been in seventy engagements, either skirmishes or regular fights. He commanded, up to the time of getting wounded, as good and as brave a regiment of Cavalry as we had in the field, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his entire regiment, numbering some nine hundred [illegible]

NASHVILLE, Sept. [illegible], 1864.

To W. G. Brownlow:

We have reliable news that Col. Brownlow has been wounded in making a charge on Wheeler's force beyond Franklin. He is now considered [illegible], but is regarded as [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Warren Leland, the well-known proprietor of the New York Metropolitan Hotel, is stopping at the Sherman.

NAVAL RECRUITS.—On Friday evening, Capt. John O. Harty left the city for Cairo with 135 recruits for the naval service.

POCKET PICKING.—On Saturday afternoon, a Mrs. Cooke, of Detroit, had her pocket picked of $15, by some unknown scoundrel, while standing in the Central Depot.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Samuel D. Carpenter, boarding at the Union Hotel, yesterday fell through a defective sidewalk on Market street near the gas works, and had a leg broken. He was taken to his hotel and properly cared for. His friends reside at Eaton Rapids, Wisconsin.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a young man named Peter, whose surname our reporter was unable to learn, had his head severely crushed by getting it under the rollers of a bread making machine at Kendall's steam bakery, on the corner of State street and Eldridge Court, where he was employed. The injured member was dressed by Dr. Collins, and the sufferer is now doing well.

THE LATE MISS HADLEY.—Owing to the indisposition in New York of the surviving sister of the late lamented Miss Maria Augusta Hadley, the remains will not arrive in Chicago for some days. For the information of members of Batteries A and B, and other friends, intending to be present at the funeral, due notice will be given.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The brig "Honeymoon" was run into yesterday by the schooner "Geo Taylor" of Buffalo. The "Taylor" was being towed out heavily laden, when she parted her tiller rope and ran heavily into the brig which was lying at her dock. The damage to the latter is not far from $[illegible].

DR. HIGGINS AGAIN.—Dr. A. J. Higgins, defendant in the Higgins-Petrie case, recently reported in the TRIBUNE, was on Saturday arrested, charged with theft. The case grows out of the possession of some goods which he alleges were left in his care by Mrs. Petrie. He was taken before Justice Brown, and held to bail in the sum of $500. The case comes up for trial on Tuesday next.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.—This nuisance has not yet been abated, especially those whose principal business is running men out of the State, to be credited to New York and elsewhere. Two of these fellows were arrested yesterday, for violating the recent order of Governor Yates, and we hope that such an example will now be made as will deter the others from persevering in the business.

ANOTHER STRAW.—On Wednesday last another railroad vote was taken on the choice for next President. This time the test was taken on the Dubuque Railroad, and as expected only corroborated previous experiments. It stood—for Lincoln, 45; for McClellan, 6.

On Saturday a vote was taken on the Northwestern train running into Chicago with the following results: For Lincoln, 40; for Little Mac, 7.

NEW CAMPAIGN SONG.—The popular music publishing house of H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, has just issued a stirring piece of music entitled "Campaign Song for A. Lincoln." As a campaign song it will not be the least effective, and intrinsically considered, it is "worthy of all acceptation." See advertisement in another column.

TWO MORE LIBEL SUITS.—We are informed that Dr. A. J. Higgins has instituted, or is about to institute, suits for libel against the *Times* and *Post*, the ground of action being contained in certain articles appearing in each of those papers on the *fracas* which occurred a few evenings since in the Doctor's office between him and Henry Petrie. We believe the TRIBUNE is "exempt" from the charge.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Miller appeared at the Police Court on Saturday, charging a lad named James Moran, about fourteen years of age, with having robbed him of a watch and $380 in cash. The offence was committed at a disreputable house on Quincy street. He was asleep at the time of the occurrence. The boy admitted the theft of the watch, but denied the taking of the money. He was sent to Commissioner Williams.

HUNTING.—A party of gentlemen, among whom are Capt. Halcrow, of England, Master of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's "City of Manchester," Dr. Coates, of Dublin, and F. T. Christianson, Esq., of New York, are at present in this city, en route for the Western prairies, to enjoy the pleasures of the fall hunting. The gentlemen are the guests of A. H. Blackall, Esq., our respected fellow citizen.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night Mr. W. Miller, residing at No. 189 Jackson street, was awakened by a noise in the house, and on rising to ascertain the cause he was met in the front room by two men who were attempting to make their exit with a large quantity of plunder consisting principally of wearing apparel, which they had collected about the house. Mr. Miller raised the alarm and the intruders threw down their burdens and fled. Assistance soon arrived and they were followed but not caught.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. Cardwell, residing on the corner of Madison and Market streets, yesterday gave information to the police that a valuable gold watch, and a silk dress valued at $160, had been stolen from her house. She suspected a woman named Eliza Carpenter, and gave the officers her description. The matter was placed in charge of officers Webb and Kenny, who yesterday arrested the woman on Randolph street, and recovered the property. The watch she had pawned at a drug store on Clark street, and the dress had been sold at a grocery store in the West Division. She was locked up for a further hearing.

TARGET EXCURSION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Four battalions of the Fenian Brotherhood, under Major Scanlan, will hold their annual target shooting match next Tuesday, at Winch's grove. The uniform of the Fenian regiment will consist of green shirt, black pants—fully armed and equipped. It was intended to confine the excursion to the members alone, but the many warm friends of the Fenians insisted on being allowed to participate. A limited number of tickets will be disposed of, and can be had from the members and at the hall. Cars will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—On Saturday the regular monthly session of the Chicago Teachers' Institute was held at the High School. During the morning, J. L. Pickard, Esq., the incoming Superintendent of Public Schools for this city, was introduced, and made a few practical remarks on the duties and labors of teachers. He was followed by Professor Goldwyn Smith, of Oxford University, England. This gentleman addressed the meeting for a few moments, in eloquent terms. Professor Goldwyn Smith is one of England's ablest scholars, and one of the strongest advocates of the cause of the Union, that it possesses in Europe. Professor Smith will remain in Illinois about one week.

ONLY ONE DAY IN THE YEAR.—The Northwestern Sanitary Commission is inaugurating the Labor, Income and Revenue system, which asks every individual to give the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income, to the treasury of the Commission, thus enabling it to carry out its benevolent and patriotic schemes. We trust the heads of every class of business, and every individual, will reflect upon this matter, and be prepared to do what they conscientiously believe to be their duty. The Commission is confident that all loyal citizens will willingly devote one day of the year for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Thus far the plan meets with general approval, and liberal subscriptions. Send forward your contributions to N. W. Sanitary Commission Rooms, No. 66 Madison street.

WIBIRT'S WOOD SPLITTER.—Wibirt's "wood splitter," the mechanical *multum in parvo* still pursues the even tenor of its way at the wood yard on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, splitting its ten cords of stove wood per hour. No matter how rough, how uneven or knotty the wood may be, like a giant the patent acute and obtuse wedge walks through it, as easily as a stone falls to the bottom of a mill pond. It is a complete piece of mechanism, simple in construction, easily worked, and is a *positive* necessity to every man owning a wood yard, or using large quantities of this kind of fuel. It is emphatically the twin brother of the power saw, and the two, by a simple adjustment of belt and pully, can be worked by the same motive power. The machine is still on exhibition at the yard mentioned above, and may be seen there at any time during the day.

PROF. LOUIS STAAB, PIANIST.—The numerous friends and patrons of Prof. Staab will be pleased to learn that he has recently changed his residence and instruction rooms to the commodious apartments at No. 3 Knight's Block, Harrison street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where he will be most happy to welcome his old friends and pupils, and all others who may desire instruction on the piano. Terms per quarter, or twenty-four lessons, fifty dollars. Business hours from 2 to 4, p. m.

We confess to a feeling of just pride, as a city, in the possession of an artist of superior order of talent, such as *Prof. Staab*, comprehending the professional scholar with the polished gentleman, and thorough master of his art.

A leisure hour can always be agreeably and profitably passed in his studio, while to hear his magic touch upon his superb Knabe concert piano is well worth a "pilgrimage to Mecca." We cheerfully recommend the Professor and his valuable services to the music lovers of our fair City of the Lakes.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, Captain John Nelson, of the First Precinct Police, was invited to visit the Briggs House. He found there a small party of *large* hearted friends, who, in the fullness of their respect for him, presented him, through C. H. Reed, Esq., with a very interesting testimonial of their respect; it was an *interest-bearing* five-twenty bond, for five hundred dollars, a most appropriate present in view of the *present* low pay of the police force. Mr. Reed pertinently remarked that the recipient had now an additional motive—if any were needed—for wishing well to the Union cause; if that failed, the gift would be worthless. Captain Nelson happily responded, after which the party adjourned to an adjoining parlor, where a few other good things were in waiting. We are sure that we echo the sentiments of every one who knows Captain Nelson, in saying that the *bond* was most worthily bestowed, the obligation thus imposed on him to keep the peace—among the people of Chicago—may not have been needed as a spur to exertion, but it is a fitting, and we doubt not a grateful, testimonial, an evidence that his services are in some degree appreciated.

POLICE MATTERS.—The attendance at the Armory on Saturday was large, but the offenses were slight, scarcely averaging above the level of a "drunk."

John A. Weth, a traveler from Rochester, N. Y., was charged with indulging in a spree. It had cost him $ 00, he said, and that, he thought was enough, without any further punishment. He did not want his name in the papers, and, with a villainous gesture, threatened to "skin the reporter who did it."

Wm. H. Storm, for refusing to comply with an order to place his sidewalk in repair, was fined $10.00.

Andrew Nelson, a Scandinavian from Jefferson township, was charged with drunkenness. He had lost the [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Reports of Committees—Taxation—Soldiers' Families—Bounties—Consolidation of County into One Draft District—The Brokers Looked Up.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Supervisors of Cook county met on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the President, J. M. Allen, in the Chair. The following members answered their names: Supervisors Allen, Brown, T. B. Cool, Commack, Chandler, Dalton, De Wolf, Drandorff, Ellbrook, Farwell, Gormley, Holbes, Hopkins, Harms, Irwin, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Myrick, Niles, Olendorff, [illegible], Pinney, Peabody, Rees, Robinson, Schierding, Strong, Steinhaus, Shackford, Taylor, War[illegible].

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, which, on motion, were adopted.

Supervisor Kingsley, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, reported favorably on the petition of Charles Drandorff, asking for a refunding of taxes. Adopted.

Supervisor Baines, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the petition of Isaac Greenbaum, praying for a donation of a piece of ground on which to erect a Jewish hospital. Adopted.

A claim of Israel Heller against the County for out-door relief to the amount of $40.97, was ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Baines, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked for further time to consider the claim of S. N. White & Co.

Supervisor Johnson, of the Special Committee appointed to confer with Provost Marshal James, reported that they had conferred with that gentleman, who told them he had power to arrest any person enlisting men for other States. He has arrested quite a number already, and is doing all he can to ferret out these men.

The Committee recommended that an appropriation of one or two hundred dollars be made to ferret out these individuals who are running out men for other States. On motion the report was referred to the War Fund Committee, with power to act.

Supervisor Niles, from the Committee on Finance, recommended the assessment of a five mill tax on all the taxable property in Cook county, to pay the expense of equipping volunteers, and the proceeds shall be used for the payment of county orders issued in payment of volunteers.

Also a special tax of four mills on the dollar, the proceeds to be used in liquidation of county orders issued to pay volunteers, which the five mill tax is insufficient to pay.

Also a tax of five mills as a regular county tax, the money to be used for such general purposes as authorized by law.

The following estimate was submitted:

ASSESSMENT OF 1864.

Real estate	$28,500,000
Personal, 1863	8,069,936
Railroad, 1863	2,079,547
Total	$38,629,683
Five mill tax	[illegible]
Less delinquencies	6,148
	$187,000
Principal on bonds due May 1	$10,000
Interest on $[illegible]	5,300
" " $150,000	9,000
Poor House	77,000
Elections	3,700
Sheriffs	19,000
Appropriations, &c.	30,000
Six months' interest on $500,000 at 8 per cent	20,000
Deficiency last year	13,000
	$187,000
Outstanding war orders	$333,000
Assessment	$38,629,633
Nine mill tax	$347,666
Delinquencies	17,666
	$330,000

The report was received and adopted.

Supervisor Niles offered the following, which, on motion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of those who have investigated the matter, no tax can legally be levied in the tax of 1864 to create a fund for the support of families of volunteers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board do hereby appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for said purpose, and that the clerk of this Board be requested to draw orders on the county Treasurer, payable out of monies hereafter to be provided for that purpose, in a sum not exceeding said twenty thousand dollars, and at such time and in such sums as the *present* war fund committee may think best, in order to accomplish the object herein sought; and be it further

Resolved, That said orders may draw interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum from the time of issuing the orders until it shall be advertised that the county is ready to redeem the same.

The Finance Committee certified to the correctness of the report of the county Treasurer, which on motion was adopted.

Supervisor Baines' resolution laid over the previous day, was called up and referred to a committee to report thereon at next session.

The chair appointed the following committee: Supervisors Strong, Chandler, and Dalton.

On motion of Supervisor Russell, an appropriation of $250 was ordered to pay Supervisor Quinn for conducting the prosecution of the Dr. Dean case.

Supervisor Dalton submitted the *per diem* which was ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Russell submitted the following telegraphic correspondence between Washington and Springfield, and the Board of Supervisors, relative to the draft.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1864.

Provost Marshal General Fry,
Washington, D. C.

By resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, Ill.,

We are instructed to petition you in the name of the Board, that no sub-districts be made in this county for the purpose of the draft, but that the county be treated as one district. We are raising bounties by a general county tax in order to fill our quota.

The system of sub-districts will be attended with much hardship in many of our towns and wards, as it will operate very unequally and unjustly.

We respectfully request an immediate answer by telegraph.

(Signed) S. J. RUSSELL, J. R. CHANDLER, Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

S. J. Russell and C. R. Chandler, } Com.

I have telegraphed Col. Oakes that he can consolidate the sub-districts of Cook County for the purpose of draft, if he thinks best. No men or time to be lost in the operation.

(Signed) J. B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Genl.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1864.

Col. Oakes, Provost Marshal, Springfield:

Provost Marshal General Fry telegraphed me as a Chairman of a Board of Supervisors, that you are authorized to consolidate the sub-districts of Cook county.

The Board respectfully ask an immediate order to that effect, and direct Capt. James to credit at large, and to treat the county as one district in case of a draft. Will you please telegraph an immediate answer; before 12 o'clock, if possible.

S. J. RUSSELL, Chairman Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1864.

Gov. Richard Yates, Springfield:

On the part of the Supervisors, and the Citizens' Enrollment Committee of Cook county, it is respectfully requested that a military order be issued suspending the operations of all substitute brokers (until our quota is filled,) as the operations of such brokers evade the Governor's proclamation, and violates the law of Congress on the subject. Men are being continually taken away from here in large numbers to other States and counties.

(Signed.) CHAS. WALKER, Chairman of Enrollment Committee.
S. J. RUSSELL, Chairman Supervisors' Committee.

Supervisor Rees moved to rescind the vote taken on the 12th inst not to pay substitutes. Laid on the table. Yeas 21; nays 20.

The case of the 18 volunteers suing the county for their bounty, was called up and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to act.

On motion of Supervisor T. B. Brown, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President, J. M. Allen, for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the duties of his office.

On motion of Supervisor Farwell, the Special Committee was empowered to petition the Legislature in behalf of this Board for the passage of a law authorizing the issuing of bonds to be sold or used in taking up the bounty certificates issued by virtue of orders of this Board, passed the present month.

The Chair then thanked the members of the Board for the consideration shown him, after which, on motion, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in December.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Meeting—Election of Classical Instructor—Africans in the Schools—Warming.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Board, the President, L. B. Taft, in the chair. The Inspectors present were Carpenter, Newberry, Sheahan, Ryder, Wicker, Prindiville, Waller, Onahan, and Forsythe.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to act upon the resignation of Mr. George C. Clarke of the position he had held in the high school for six years past as teacher of the classics. The resignation of Mr. Clark was read and accepted.

The President announced that the next thing in order would be the report of the Committee on Examination of Teachers.

The committee reported through Dr. Ryder that six had been examined, viz: Ashur B Evans, Edward G. Coy, Jr., Albert S. Warts, Olof Benson, and Carol Gaytes, and recommended that certificates be granted to them by the Board. Report accepted and certificates granted.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a teacher to supply the place of Mr. Clark. Carol Gaytes was elected on the first ballot, and was then declared unanimously elected.

The following resignations were presented and accepted: Annie M. Lawton, of Franklin School; Misses Kate Lonergan and Lizzie M. Rickords, both of the Kinzie School.

The following were re-admitted to seats in the High School: Ella Alexander, Agnes M. Buel, Hattie A. Cook, Jane Dougal, Maggie Evarts, Adelaide Favor, Frederika Gunther, Herman Herbst, Sarah M. Horton, George Moser, Helen A. McConnell, Anna Maddy, John T. Mullen, Almira E Olds, Hattie E. Walker, Mary J. Wilcox, W. H. Young, and Marshall Wall.

Inspector Sheahan offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed by the President, to superintend the location and management of the several night schools authorized by the ordinance of the Common Council. Carried, and the President appointed Inspectors Sheahan, Wentworth and Prindiville as such Committee.

Inspector Sheahan offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to inquire and report to this Board, at the next meeting, whether there are any persons of African blood in attendance at any of the public schools, other than at the colored school; and, if there be any such cases, that he report the circumstances of their admission and of their continuance in said schools.

The question drew forth a little sparring in the Board, and a humorous speech, especially from Mr. Wicker, who detailed the result of his observations in two or three visits made to the colored school in this city.

Inspector Prindiville said the object of the resolution was simply to ascertain if there were any infringement of the city charter.

Superintendent Pickard said that the matter had been already attended to by him.

The President had refused several applications from colored persons to be permitted to send their children to other than the colored school.

Inspector Onahan said that it was equally the duty of the Visiting Committees on the various schools to report.

The Superintendent inquired what should be done in the case of white children attending the colored school.

Inspector Newberry was willing to vote for the resolution, but he thought it was not necessary; the Superintendent was already attending to his duty in the matter.

The resolution was adopted.

Inspector Wicker, from the Committee on School Apparatus, called attention to the need of [illegible] the heating apparatus in order. He spoke of the difference between that and the ordinary stove, which displaced a dozen seats in each room, besides rendering unpleasant some of those remaining. It was proposed to use the Illinois coal, which was the kind which must ultimately be looked to for supply. The apparatus in the Foster school was worn out, and it would cost at least sixteen to seventeen hundred dollars to replace them.

Inspector Sheahan asked if the city had purchased the coal for winter use, as possibly furnaces would not be required.

Inspector Wicker said there was plenty of coal down at LaSalle.

A long discussion then ensued as to the relative values of hard and soft coal.

[illegible] moved to lay over till the [illegible]

Mr. Wicker said he had [illegible] and did not know whether or not they were available for future use. All the Committee wanted was power to replace if absolutely needed. The permission was granted.

The Board then adjourned.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FOREVER.

Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

On Tuesday morning next, the Old Pioneer Club of the Wide Awakes, will be notified when and where to appear to organize for the campaign. All members are expected to be present.

As already reported in the TRIBUNE it is proposed to revive the organization universally known as Wide Awakes, which created such enthusiasm, and effected so much good in the campaign of 1860. At the present time when the insidious seeds of treason are being sown broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is especially necessary that loyal Associations of this character should be revivified, to aid in crushing the machinations of the vile traitors who would destroy our fair country. Who does not remember the enthusiasm which ever attended "Wide Awake" manifestations, the magnificent effect of their torch-light processions, the unique appearance of their oil skin coats, and the great utility of their patriotic deliberations. That band of two millions of men was a power in the land which made Democracy tremble on its throne and hurled its representative into destruction. Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voice of the loyal electors; but who shall say that such institution as these did not add greatly to his strength? They created enthusiasm at loyal gatherings; they supported the wavering, and increased the faith of those likely to require assistance and support. This campaign is a short one, but it will be decisive; the fate of the country lies in the balance, and it depends on the acts of the 8th of November, whether America shall continue to occupy the proud position of Queen among nations, or shall sink, borne down by the curse of a traitor's rule, and be compelled to hide her head in dishonor among the nations. Loyal men, think of this—ponder the question seriously. Clubs may in themselves be insignificant, but combined they constitute a force which makes tyrants and rebels tremble. Depend upon it, the homeguard that Jeff. Davis, McClellan & Co. would like the least to see is that of the Wide Awakes. Let them be organized everywhere, in every city, in every ward. Let the well-known costume and the brilliant torches again form a prominent part in our patriotic meetings and success will crown loyal efforts. To succeed in this re-organization money will be needed, and in a few days our citizens will be called upon to contribute to a fund for the purchase of the necessary equipments. All should respond liberally. Money advanced in patriotic enterprises in avoiding the draft, purchasing Government scrip or raising loyal clubs, will, if the present Administration be continued in power, be all repaid with interest. If the Government should fail in re-election, repudiation of the national debt, recognition of the rebels, anarchy, and destruction await us. Loyal men, the Wide Awake clubs will keep the Republicans square to the point, and tend to attain the success of your Government. Will you support them?

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

The Trouble in the Times Office—A New Paper to be Put in the Field.

Pursuant to public notice, a mass meeting of the mechanics and laboring men of this city was held, on Saturday evening, in the Court House Square. About half-past seven the Great Western Light Guard Band commenced playing on the Court House steps, and scarcely had the first note died away, before the north side of the square became moderately crowded. At the time for the opening of the exercises probably 800 or 1,000 persons had gathered.

The President, Geo. K. Hazlitt, opened the meeting by stating that the people were not there as either Republicans or Democrats. The capitalist thinks the laboring man to be a machine, to be oiled up every Saturday night, and should he squeak about compensation, he would then be discharged and another machine taken in.

They were there to consider the question of Mr. Storey of the *Times*. He had discharged some forty men, without notice, on the score, as he alleged, of philanthropy. What was the cause? Most of the men discharged have families—say a wife and one child; they are through his philanthropy deprived of the means of subsistence. Mr. Storey told a friend of his (the speaker) that he was not going to give permanent employment to women, but would only make use of them until he would be able to bring the Typographical Union to terms, or get men from other cities. If Mr. Storey is so much of a philanthropist, why don't he pay the same wages to the women as to the men for doing similar work? The working-men are interested in this affair. This is only the initiatory step to the trampling by capitalists on all Trades' Unions. Mr. Storey made no complaints against the men, except that they belonged to societies, and he was not going to permit any association to dictate to him.

There is one remedy for this; that is a close organization among the trades of the various people. Unless they combine for their own protection they will be crushed. The speaker here pitched into the TRIBUNE, saying that the meeting on the preceding Saturday night was not correctly reported. He stated that he had never attempted to bring politics into the trades organization. He denied being a tool of Governor McComas; however he believed that the Governor was sound on the rights of the working men.

It is the duty of the working men to have a paper devoted to their interests, and a daily paper would soon be published for the interests of this class. One man has promised a subscription of $5,000 to start the concern going. He would advise the people to withdraw their patronage from every merchant or manufacturer taking the *Times*. There is nothing like sticking to a wrong until it be crushed.

[An excited individual attempted to get up some cheers, but the attempt was abortive.]

Mr. Alarich next addressed them, and stated the meeting was not for a political purpose or listening to political demagogues. It was for the purpose of showing these men that labor cannot be crushed. He was not going to vindicate either the Chicago TRIBUNE or *Times*. If the latter had earnestly and in good faith employed women, he would bless God for it. He would like to see the women in our dry good stores, and the loungers therein be driven to the front. If Mr. Storey has taken these women into employ until the Typographical Union shall be broken up, the women are ruined—because the Union can't be broken. All other Unions will fight for them. Mr. Storey will lose whatever change he has, and will be compelled to tell the women he don't want them. They will be ruined—and who is to be blamed for it? Is it the Union? No. The Union has warned them. This is not a political meeting. It is a meeting for self-preservation.

Mr. Edson followed with some remarks in the same strain, on the organization of labor against the alleged encroachments of capital. He was in favor of one Union protecting another when its rights are trampled upon. The first blow has been struck in the office of the Chicago *Times*. It is the first blow against the laboring man.

The "Banshee Tamer" next appeared on the stage, and made a long speech in vindication of his principles in relation to the claims of the working men. He asserted that he was looking for no office. He then proceeded to discuss the question of capital and labor, comparing the work of these two to a pot of soup. Capital held the pot and ladle, and labor made the soup, but as it had no ladle, it did not get any of the soup. He would recommend the propriety of labor taking the matter in hand at the ballot box, and elect men who will pledge themselves to protect it. At this stage of the proceeding the "peace at any price" party came along in torch light procession, when a rush was made to the street amid loud cheers for the procession. Finding the crowd would not return, Hazlitt adjourned the meeting.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

The "Chicago Citizens Corps" Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens at Parlor No. 4, Tremont House, on Saturday evening, to [illegible] this organization, Judge D. V. Bell was chosen Chairman, and Captain James R. Hayden Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be, to aid in the organization of an independent home regiment, which should be essentially a Chicago citizens corps, totally ignoring partizan politics, to be armed and equipped by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens, and to be subject to the call of the civil authorities in case of riot or other violence, thus ensuring the peace of the city, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people; to retain the tried and honored organizations and associations of the gallant old "19th and 24th Illinois" among us, as well as to form an association of young men who, while keeping up the military spirit and drill, and thus giving protection to all classes, shall at the same time derive amusement and benefit therefrom.

E. B. Myers, Esq., then moved that a committee on organization be appointed, and on nomination by the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed such committee:

On Organization—Col. John L. Hancock, Col. R. M. Hough, Col. J. H. Tucker, Col. John M. Loomis, Col. J. F. Beatty, Col. C. G. Hammond, Ira Y. Munn, Esq., C. G. Wicker, Esq., Frederick Tuttle, Esq., John B. Turner, Esq., Murray Nelson, Esq., J. J. Richards, Esq., George W. Gage, Esq., George Sneider, Esq.

On motion, the following were appointed a Committee on Finance, to obtain the necessary funds:

On Finance—Col. R. M. Hough, Col. J. H. Tucker, Col. J. F. Beatty, J. J. Richards, Esq., Murray Nelson, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

The Coal Monopoly.

The following communication has been handed in by the coal dealers, signed by A. D Waldron, as President, and C. W. Gray as Secretary. We give it place on the principle of *audi alteram partem*, omitting only a portion reflecting rather too severely upon those who presume to differ with them:

Owing to the gross misrepresentations recently published in some of the daily papers of this city, respecting the character of the men engaged in the sale of coal, and also of the present and prospective cost of coals of different kinds, at a meeting of the coal dealers it was deemed advisable to disabuse the public mind by making a plain statement of the items of expenses which they are compelled to incur, in order to secure a supply of fuel for this market. These items are as follows:

COST OF PREPARED COAL.

Purchase from coal companies in New York since September 1, per ton, of 2,240 lbs.	$11.75
Canal freight to Buffalo, per gross ton	2.75
Canal toll on same	77¼
Cost in Buffalo, gross ton	$15.27¼
[Here the coal is reduced to a ton of 2,000 weight.]	
Cost of ton of 2,000 lbs in Buffalo	$13.63
Cost of handling in Buffalo	1.00
Lake freight	1.12½
Shoveling in vessel here	45
Wheeling from vessel here 15c. per hour, say per ton	25
Lake insurance on $15.00 at two per cent	30
Loss from screening	80
Cost of screening	20
Cost of cartage to customer	50
Cost of coal delivered	$18.[illegible]

The item for loss by screening is arrived at by calculating that each 100 tons of coal, as received, yields say 95 tons of screened and prepared for family use, and for which we obtain full price, say $20 per ton—$1,900; the remaining 5 tons we sell at $4, making $20; hence, the average total receipts for 100 tons are $1,920.

COST OF ERIE AND BRIAR HILL COALS.

Cost in Erie and Cleveland	$11.50
Lake freight from either port	2.43
Insurance on $13 at 2 per cent	26
Wheeling from vessel	25
Loss from screening, per ton	35
Labor of screening, per ton	20
Loss in weight, 2 per cent	33
Cartage to customer	50
Total cost	$15.83

The first cost of hard coal, as stated above, are the lowest prices at which purchases have been made during the past two months; and the items of expenses, &c., are below rather than above the real cost, as investigation will satisfy any one interested. In the above statement, the items of yard rent, office expenses, clerk hire, interest on capital invested, and stealings, (the latter, larger than that in any other business,) are not taken into the account. One firm pay $3,000 per year yard rent, and another, for two yards, $4,700.

The public will readily see that the present margin on coal is exceedingly small, and that instead of "swindling," the public, as has been charged by those who know nothing of the facts, we are realizing a smaller return from our labor and capital than those engaged in any other legitimate business, in proportion to the capital invested.

Coal is subject to the same laws in trade, the same fluctuations in market, influenced by supply and demand, by the price of gold, the advance in wages, laborers' strikes, freights, &c., precisely the same as other commodities, yet we hear of no other single class of business men singled out, and held up before the community as "swindlers," "combination," and "monopolists." Dealers in lumber, iron, dry goods, boots and shoes, flour, groceries, provisions, &c., are not charged with swindling, although the advance in their prices have been proportionately large.

The much-complained-of "combination" or "local monopoly," is a myth—has no real existence. Any individual or Company can go to New York, where the offices of the principal Coal Companies are located, and purchase any desired quantity of coal. There is no combination to restrict the purchase or transportation of coal for this market.

Owing to the scarcity of miners, the supply of coal is unusually light, while the demand from all Eastern cities is larger than ever before, hence, owners are independent, and can get any price they may demand, for the people must have fuel—if there is any combination it is among owners of the mines—here, every dealer acts for himself, and there is the same competition as in other kinds of business.

COPPERHEAD CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Cops. in Council—C. H. McCormick Nominated for Congress—The Hybrid Animal Endorsed.

The "faithful" Democracy—the followers of the Belmont peace-at-any-price party—met on Saturday afternoon at the Recorder's Court room—a place not by any means new to many of the delegates—for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person (which means a man with money to foot the bills of the State canvass) to represent the First Congressional District in Congress. About two o'clock the whisky shops and beer saloons in the neighborhood of the Court House became like some banquet hall deserted—their patrons having turned out *en masse* to nominate. Half an hour later, the Court room was filled. There were none of the prominent whippers-in of the party there, such as McComas, the working man's friend (?); Asay, of North Carolina; Major (?) Willard, &c. The meeting was composed entirely of whisky dealers, brewers, one-horse lawyers, a few members from the city beer garden yclept the Common Council, and two or three resigned army officers, who left the service in disgust because they were not promoted, as they in their judgment should have been.

About three o'clock Aaron Haven called the meeting to order, and requested the delegates to come forward and be seated.

General Hart L. Stewart was on motion unanimously called to the chair, and on mounting the rostrum thanked the Convention for the favor conferred on him.

On motion Lambert Tree and E Gilmore were appointed Secretaries.

On motion a committee of three persons from the city and one from the county were appointed to examine credentials.

The Chair appointed J. L. Marsh, South Division; Philip Kennedy, North Division; Captain Gleeson, West Division; and Michael Brandt, of "the country."

The committee reported, and the delegates, as chosen the day previous, were confirmed, with a few exceptions.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted, and the officers elected were appointed to act permanently to the close of the session.

On motion, it was resolved to nominate a candidate for Congress, and proceed to vote *viva voce*, without debate.

Hugh Maher nominated Cyrus H. McCormick.

O. G. Langey nominated W. B. Ogden.

J. S. Quinn stated that Mr. Ogden was not a candidate.

David Walsh nominated John B. Turner.

On motion, it was resolved that the first ballot be informal.

The ballot was called, resulting as follows:

C. H. McCormick	86
W. B. Ogden	7
J. B. Turner	23

Obadiah Jackson moved that the "reaper man" of the F. F. V.'s be nominated by acclamation.

An excited delegate from the country was opposed. He wanted to know if the "members" voted as dictated by their hearts. He was in favor of a formal vote, and was opposed to the "trap" of acclamation.

His wish was gratified, and the vote resulted as follows:

C. H. McCormick	87
W. B. Ogden	7
J. B. Turner	20

On motion of Ald. J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. McCormick was unanimously nominated.

Obadiah Jackson offered the following:

Resolved, That the platform of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and that of the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, be the platform upon which we nominate Cyrus H. McCormick for member of Congress for this district.

Resolved, That this Convention fully endorse the nomination of George B. McClellan and his letter of acceptance, and also the State nominations at Springfield.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of J. S. Quinn, the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on the "Virginia reaper" and announce to him the result of the Convention: Hugh Maher, J. S. Quinn, J. L. Marsh, General Stewart.

On motion it was resolved to appoint a congressional committee of three from each Ward, and the same number from the County, to hold office until relieved by the next convention.

The Chair appointed the following:

South Division—D. A. Gage, Thos. Harless, J. H. Ferrill.

West Division—M. F. Tuley, Thos. Lanergan, John Weinstein.

North Division—Redmond Prindiville, W. C. Goudy, C. L. Woodman.

Country—Col. Cameron, N. P. Iglehart, Doctor D'Orville.

Mr. McCormick was sent for but failed to come. The meeting adjourned.

As the unwashed were descending the Court House steps, the nominee was seen coming up the steps, flanked on either side by members of the Committee. He was escorted up to the Recorder's Court Room, where, after being introduced, he thanked the "Democracy for the honor tendered him. He said that no efforts would be wanting on his part to secure his election, and if elected he would strive to obtain peace and the restoration of the Union. They can only be had through the "Star of the East," George B. McClellan. He would at some future time tell his supporters how this might be accomplished.

The meeting dispersed with three cheers for Mick Lennan and Mick Cormick—the mackerel couple.

BIRTH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Invincibles March in Procession and Hold a Meeting.

On Saturday the Copperosity party of Chicago arrived at the conclusion that they had so mangled the Constitution that they could not correctly determine which was the beginning and which the termination. It was therefore considered necessary to reconsider the whole subject, logically commencing at its beginning, or birth. On Saturday evening, therefore, the Democratic "Invincibles," were called to assemble at the Club Room in honor of the birth of the Constitution, to organize an inaugural procession. About 8 o'clock the procession started from Witkowsky Hall, and after perambulating the streets for a short time, returned to the point "whence it came." In point of magnitude it was gigantic, and inspired the mind with feelings of reverence and awe. An analytical examination revealed it to be composed of about 180 individuals, the majority of whom ranged from fourteen to twelve years of age. Sprinkled every here and there, like angelic visitations, were Democrats who had attained to the stature of the "perfect man." Such happy ones carried transparencies, which they waved defiantly in the air as long as they remained [illegible]. Said operations forming numerous stalagmitic formations of the oleaginous combustible on their heads and shoulders. Most of the procession possessed lanterns, but many did not. Of these some triumphantly waved sticks, wishing to indicate that they at one time also owned lanterns. The remainder independently placed their hands in their breeches pockets and yelled approbation. Preceding and terminating the pageant paced a guard of honor of juveniles of tender years, who, *sans* shoes, stockings or hats, were, as an Invincible remarked, "as good dimmicrats as anybody, barring the size of the craythers." During the march of the procession our reporter visited Witkowsky Hall. On asking a respected member of the club, standing on the sidewalk, what preparations were in progress, he was enlightened by the assertion "that an enthusiastic meeting of Chicago Democrats were massing upstairs." Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he ascended, in company with a goodly number of McClellan voters. Most of these, however, found it impossible to ascend more than one flight of stairs, and consequently repaired to the saloon there located. On entering the Invincible Hall, we noticed about eleven persons actively engaged in igniting and suspending from the windows five lanterns, which at regular intervals were extinguished by the wind. Superintending the largest lantern was J. S. Hayes, Esq., a Chicagoan of some celebrity. Presently a brace of ragged, shoeless, hatless, juvenile invincible ushers, announced the return of the procession, whereupon the "audience" resumed their seats, and on the entrance of the inauguralists the meeting began in earnest. Everybody spoke, everybody was enthusiastic, rockets were let off through a skylight, and Democracy was triumphant. Lincoln was sunk lower in perdition and McClellan placed more firmly upon the top of him to keep him under. The meeting grew so warm that the stalagmites previously spoken of commenced to liquify and trickle down the physiognomies of the unterrified. But what did they care? They continued their triumph, and adjourned glorying in the discovery they had made, each man saying to his neighbor, "Behold, the Constitution is born."

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Early Delivery of the Tribune in Future—The New Press.

The city patrons of the TRIBUNE have for some time past suffered serious inconvenience, arising out of the late hour at which their papers were delivered. It has been for months past impossible to supply the demand within the hours usually allotted to the production of a morning paper. One four-cylinder press—as large as that owned by any other establishment in the city—was set running at an early hour, and kept at work oftentimes till the day had far advanced into afternoon, yet the call was unsatisfied. Thousands of business and working men were unable to procure their papers before leaving home in the morning, and hundreds discontinued, or refrained from subscribing to it, on that account, some of them taking other papers which they did not prefer, except as they were delivered in season. This trouble exists no longer. The eight cylinder press—double the capacity of any other in the city—is now at work, and our present issue is thrown off before breakfast time. The TRIBUNE will henceforth be delivered in this city as early as any reasonable man can desire it. Subscribers living within a mile or a mile and a half of the office, may expect their papers between five and six o'clock, and all in the remote portions of the city before seven. It is the intention of the TRIBUNE Company that the city subscribers shall be served by six o'clock, or thereabouts. Those who have hitherto been obliged to forego the pleasure of reading the TRIBUNE before departing for the scene of their daily avocations, need do so no longer. They have only to come up to the counting room and leave their orders, giving the address precisely, so as to avoid the possibility of mistake.

To those of our patrons who have endured past inconveniences we tender our thanks. The news will be received up to the latest moment as heretofore. It will not be by closing the forms earlier, but by working the sheets more rapidly, that we shall obviate the objections in future. We now print 16,000 per hour, and can exceed those figures when needed. It will take some time—even should the present and past rapid increase in the number of subscribers be continued—before the capacities of our new press be unequal to the demand.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society (and others), will address a Union Bible meeting at Bryan Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Pastors of churches are requested to give notice of this meeting at Bryan Hall, in the evening, to their several congregations this morning.

Dr. Taylor visits Chicago to meet in convention the agents of the American Bible Society in the Northwest, to consult with reference to the interests of the work in which they are engaged. The convention will continue in session several days.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in room No. 12, Methodist Church Block. Strangers are invited to attend.

The Sabbath morning service of the First Baptist Church will be held, until further notice, in the lecture room of the Unitarian Church, on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard Court. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Public worship at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m., every Sabbath. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Everts. The prayer meeting is held every Friday evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets, service Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. N. D. Williamson, Pastor. Evening service omitted for Bible meeting in Bryan Hall.

St. James Church, located on the corner of Cass and Huron streets, will be open for divine service at 10½ o'clock. The hour of afternoon service has been changed to 4 o'clock.

Preaching at the South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at [illegible] o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Wright.

Services will be held in the Westminster Church on the corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the pastor—Rev. J. A. Wright.

Rev. James Dixon, D. D., will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock on "Sunday Schools," and in the evening, on "The future punishment of the wicked." The church is located on the corner of Lake and Sheldon streets.

The hour of service at Camp Douglas is 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

Service, with sermon, at the United States General Hospital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The building is located on Eighteenth street.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Humphreys) this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Services in the North Presbyterian Church to-day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., and regularly each Sabbath thereafter. Preaching by the Pastor—Rev. D. Junkin, D. D.

The congregation of Grace Church will worship to-day at the usual hours in Union Hall, No. 611 State street, near Twelfth. The church will be ready for occupancy in about ten days.

Public religious services as usual, in Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, at half-past ten o'clock a. m. Rev. Prof. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will officiate. Prayer meeting in the lecture room in the evening. The Sabbath School meets at 3 p. m.

Divine service will be held by the Second United Presbyterian Church society in the Chapel of the Orphan Asylum, corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, to-day, at half-past ten o'clock a. m.

The Church of the Ascension, located on Oak street near Lasalle, Rev. S. Russel Jones, Rector, is re-opened for regular service this morning. Hours of commencement 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Service in Unity Church this morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor—Rev. Robert Collyer. The building is located on the corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street.

Frank L. Wadsworth will speak on "Spiritualism" at Metropolitan Hall, morning and evening. Children's Lyceum commences at 2 o'clock.

Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Services at 10½ o'clock a. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. Robert Bentley.

Sunday School Missionary Anniversary at the Desplaines street Methodist Church, at 3 o'clock p. m. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. Robert Bentley, Rev. E. M. Boring, and others.

Professor J. M. Allen, of Eureka College, will preach at the Christian Church, on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Bucker, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and at 7½ o'clock p. m. Seats free.

E. W. Hawley, of this city, will speak at the Illinois street Mission, between Wells and Lasalle streets, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The usual religious services will be held to-day, in the Desplaines street M. E. Church. Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m., by the pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring. Subject for night—"Judgment of the Last Day."

PERSONAL.—We have heretofore announced in these columns that Charles L. Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation at London, had resigned his position, being succeeded by Mr. Moran. He has returned to this city and resumed his connection—so long interrupted—with our evening contemporary. On Friday evening last his return was celebrated by a private family reunion at the Tremont House, resulting in a renewal of severed ties and a hearty welcome back to the circle and to his professional duties. His many friends join in the congratulations.

BOUNTY JUMPERS.—Elizabeth Lilsey was examined, on Saturday, before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of being cognizant of and conspiring at the desertion of her husband, after he had received the bounties which were placed in her hands. He escaped on Friday evening, and has not since been seen. Mrs. Lilsey was committed to jail in default of bail.

SERGEANT HICKEY.—The condition of Sergeant Hickey, last evening, was more comfortable. Though far from being out of danger, there is now a well founded hope that he will recover.

LOCAL MATTERS.

South Side Union League.—A meeting will be held this (Monday) evening (19th inst.) at Warner's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

On the following Monday evening (26th inst.) Hon C. B. Denio will address an open public mass meeting at the same hall, of which notice will be given.

Attention Nineteenth.—The members of the Nineteenth Illinois will meet for drill this (Monday) evening, in the armory, in Sand's Block. All are expected to be present.

Dr. James.—It is said by those having occasion for such services as Dr James renders, to have no superior in the treatment of private diseases—or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. Dr James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which he conducted the largest hospital in the United States for the treatment of private diseases, and for the last three years he has been practicing in Chicago. Within the last fifteen years Dr. James has treated more diseases of an infectious venereal character successfully than any other doctor in the United States.

Dr. James is the only specialist treating the sexual organs in the United states, that has testimonials cognizant of his professional skill and success—from Professors of Medical Colleges and hospitals in the United States *that are living*—not in a *foreign* country—but can be referred to at any time.

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up-stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. se18-[illegible]

Adams & Springer have opened a substitute office at No. 1[illegible]3 South Clark street, ground floor, next door to the entrance to the Provost Marshal's office. They claim to furnish subs. on more reasonable terms than any other house in the city. se18-[illegible]

Medical Reform.—In these days of so-called medical reform, when a thousand medical quacks palm off ten thousand nostrums upon the people as panaceas for all the ills that flesh is heir to, it is consoling to know that there is at least one man in existence who, while making a certain class of diseases his specialty, has yet steered wide of that gulf into which so many have fallen, and combines a thorough general medical education and an enlightened course of treatment with an exclusive attention to one class of disorders. Those who are in need of treatment for diseases of the venereal type, or who are afflicted with chronic complaints of any kind, may rest assured that in Dr. Bigelow they will find a man well fitted to deal with their cases, however intricate, and able to do all that man can do in the way of effecting a cure. His office is at No. 179 Clark street, on the corner of Monroe. se18-[illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—A first-class boarding institution for young men and boys. Cadets received at any time. Address, COL. D. S. COVERT, President. sept17-[illegible]

Gentlemen in need of first-class custom made shirts and furnishing goods can be suited at Wilson's, 126 Dearborn street. sep17-[illegible]

Bloomington Nursery.—220 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 25,000 Pear, 100,000 Grape, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill. sep11 [illegible] d&w.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. se10-[illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-[illegible]

Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:[illegible] a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*1:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*5:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*8:45 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)		
Morning Express	*5:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*5:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Night Express	†10:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*5:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*12:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.
Mail Express	*7:00 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	*12:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†6:30 p.m.	*5:30 a.m.

(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:35 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton.			1:50 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:00 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*3:15 p.m.	*[illegible] a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
"	*4:00 p.m.	*6:00 p.m.
"	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:24 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At [illegible], Wisconsin, on the 15th instant, by the Rev J. W. Jones, FREDERICK LEWIS PHILLIPS and Miss ADALAIDE AUGUSTA SMITH, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on the 17th inst., at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock A. M., FLETCHER BELL, only child of C. B. and M. A. Bouton, aged 15 months and 1 day.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

In this city, Aug. 17th, 1864, ARTHUR M., infant son of David M. and Abby J. Ford, aged 3 weeks.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, from residence, 19 South Jefferson street.

In this city, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., RICHARD WHEELAN, aged 29 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Canal and Carroll streets, on Monday.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral of the late WILLIAM ROBB CAMERON will take place at Rosehill Cemetery at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train going to the Cemetery will leave the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Depot at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

SAW MILL AND PINE LAND

For Sale.

Said mill property is situated on White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan, [illegible]

[illegible] LUDINGTON & PIERCE, Milwaukee, Wis.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept 17, 1864.

The Cattle Market has changed but little since yesterday; the total receipts being about 4,000, less than 1,200 of which can be classed as extra or first quality; all the others are light green stock, or coarse and poor. Prices range from 4 to 9½c, which is about the same as last week on like qualities, perhaps a fraction better. Among the sales were 1[illegible] head of Illinois, by Rosenthal at $117 per head, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs; 190 head by Sellam at $111, averaging 1,325 lbs; and 91 head prime Illinois, by Coon, at $139.35, averaging 1,300 lbs.

Sheep are lower; the supply being heavier, and sales cheaper, produces a decline of [illegible] ₩ lb. Receipts good; sales of 5,400 head, at [illegible]; extra [illegible].

Hogs have again advanced under a demand that considerably exceeds the supply. Sales were made to-day at 15@15½c; good Western and State averaging [illegible] lbs, bring 15@15½c. Receipts, 7,500; shipped to New York, 5,100.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO—Weaker, and prices of lugs barely maintained. Common and medium shipping leaf [illegible] lower. Sales of 130 hhds., and [illegible] rejected. The scraps sold at [illegible]; green and damaged lugs, [illegible]; common shipping leaf, [illegible]; medium do, [illegible]; good and fine do, [illegible]; common and medium manufacturing leaf, [illegible].

FLOUR—Quiet. Sales super at $9 50; extra, $10.[illegible]; double extra, $10.50 do. [illegible] inspected and delivered, $10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; sales at $1 8[illegible]@$1.85. Corn weak; sales of 2[illegible]8 sks mixed, in second-hand gunnies, at $1.[illegible] delivered; 377 sks white at $1.56. Oats lower; sales of 1,6[illegible] sks, in various lots, at 90c; [illegible] sks at 88c. No change in rye; sales of 13 brls at $1.[illegible] ₩ bu. Barley—Sales of 70 sks fall at $2.17½.

WHISKY—Market quiet and unchanged. No sales to report.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

FLOUR—Market dull. Superfine is quoted at $7.50@7.[illegible]; extra, $7.[illegible]@7.90.

WHISKY—Market fair. Sales [illegible] brls at $1.78.

PROVISIONS—Market heavy. No demand for pork or bacon. The latter is regarded as nominal at 17½c for bulk shoulders; 18½c for sides; 19½c for bacon shoulders, and [illegible]c for sides.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and prices nominal. Corn—Ear is quoted at $1 [illegible]@1.34 in bulk, and $1.3[illegible]@1.36 for shelled. Oats fair at [illegible]@77c. Rye dull at $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee is quoted at [illegible]. Raw sugar, [illegible]c; hard refined, [illegible]c. New Orleans molasses, $1.1[illegible]@1.20.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR—Dull and 25@50c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat 3c lower and dull: sales this morning [illegible]. Market very steady at the close. Oats neglected and unchanged. Corn nothing done. Barley and Rye unchanged. Wheat—Market quiet this evening, without decided change; sales at the Newhall House 17,[illegible] bu No. 1 at $1.93@1.93½.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 17.

UP—Sweeney, American Union, [illegible], Culver, Lummis, Griswold.

DOWN—Osceola.

Wind southwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and declining. Sales at $1.70@1.72 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western dull and declining: $10@10.30 for extra state, and $11@11.30 for extra round hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—Quite firm at $1.82 for western, including small parcels of the latter at $1.8[illegible]@1.83.

GRAIN—Wheat less active. Sales at $2.2[illegible]@2.38 for winter red western and Michigan. Corn heavy and 1c lower: $1.6[illegible]@1.61 for mixed western afloat, and $1 62 delivered in store. Oats heavy and lower at [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork very firm with a fair demand. Sales at [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for new do, closing at [illegible]. Beef firm with moderate demand. Sales at [illegible] for country mess; [illegible] for prime; [illegible] for repacked mess; and [illegible] for extra mess. Cut Meats firm. Lard steady: fair demand at [illegible], the latter price an extreme for very choice kettle-rendered; also, 1,1[illegible] brls for October, buyers' option, at [illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17.

MONEY—Steady at 7 ₩ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet.

GOLD—Irregular and drooping tendency. Opening at [illegible], and closing at 221½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and without decided change. U S 6s coupons [illegible]; 5-20 coupons [illegible]; 7-30s, October and April, [illegible].

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive. Corn dull and lower. Sales of No. 2 at $1.45. Oats lower and more active. Sales at 77c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1.80.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights dull. To New York—Wheat 17c, corn 15c, oats 10c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 13,773; wheat, 54,[illegible]; corn, 21,160; oats, 59,950; barley, 1,000.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 11,000; corn, 139,970; oats, 121,200; barley, 4,000; rye, 21,000.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Flour—Closes with less inquiry, but prices unchanged. Sales at [illegible] for No. 1 spring, [illegible] for red winter and $11.75@12.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet, and no sales. Corn quiet and unchanged—nominally at $1.30 for No. 1 Illinois. Oats held at 86c, which is above the views of buyers. Barley light.

Freights—Dull but unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the New York Independent, Sept. 15.]

Trade has slackened considerably. The fall in gold has lessened the demand but not the firmness of holders as the stock of goods is limited, and the goods to come forward only of moderate quantity, to meet the consumption of the entire season. Though deferred, the demand is sure to come, and the sellers have the buyers considerably in their power. The demand for woolens is increased from the great scarcity of cotton goods.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

CANTON FLANNELS: Salemville, Hamilton, Pemberton C., Nashua, Franconia, Park Mills — [illegible]

PRINTS: Merrimac, Cocheco, Pacific, Sprague's, Dunnell's, James Sanders, Manchester, Newall, Richmond, American, Amoskeag, Dutchess, B, Mourning, Allen's, Arnolds — [illegible]

GINGHAMS: Clinton, Lancaster, Caledonia, Glasgow, Roanoke, Berkshire — [illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS: Lawrence, Stark, Appleton, Medford, Indian Head, Massachusetts, Tremont, Cabot, A., Atlantic, Amoskeag, Laconia, Shawmut, Amory, Carroll, Salmon Falls, Agawam, Gilboa, Ozark, Ellerton, Atlantic, M., Thames River, Perkins, D, Globe, Old Dominion, Pepperell, Great Falls, Indian Orchard, Boot Mills, Dwight, Bates, D, Portsmouth, Nantmkeag, Golden Ridge — [illegible]

BLEACHED GOODS: New York Mills, Wamsutta, Bates, White Rock, Lonsdale, Hillsemp'rid'n, Bartletts, James Mills, Williamsville, Dwight, Green Manf. Co., Bay Mills, Wauregan, Waltham, Aurora, Androscoggin, Red Bank, Hamilton, Portsmouth, Boott — [illegible]

DENIMS: Amoskeag, York, Union, Manchester, Uncas, Jewett City, Providence, Falls, Blue Hill, Washington — [illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS: Amoskeag, York, American, Thorndike, Whittenton, Uncasville, Falls, Standards — [illegible]

TICKS: Amoskeag A.C.A., York, 30 inch, York, 32 inch, Hamilton, Regular, Pemberton, Pearl River, Uncasville — [illegible]

CORSET JEANS: Amoskeag, Laconia, Bates, Naumkeag, Indian Orchard, Androscoggin, Pepperell, Lancaster — [illegible]

BROWN DRILLS: Amoskeag, Salmon Falls, Indian Head, Massachusetts — [illegible]

DELAINES: Manchester, Pacific, Hamilton — [illegible]

CARPETS: Lowell, 3-Ply, Hartford, Ex. 3 ply, Hartford, Imperial 3 Ply, Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, New Eng'd Ing., Empire Mills, Belgrade — [illegible]

Albany Lumber Market—Sept. 14.

The receipts of Lumber are falling off. This is caused on the Erie Canal by the high rates of transportation, and from the north by the want of water at the mills. Sales are fair and prices a little easier, though still within our range. Freights to the East are lower, and there is a good attendance of vessels. The current prices at the principal yards are as follows:

Pine, clear, ₩ M.; Pine, 4th quality, ₩ M.; Pine, select, ₩ M.; Pine, good box, ₩ M.; Pine, common box, ₩ M.; Pine, clapboard, strips, ₩ M.; Pine, tally plank, 1½, 11 inch, each; Pine, tally plank, 1½, 10 inch, each; Pine, tally plank, 1½, 2d quality, each; Pine, tally plank, 1½, culls, each; Pine, tally boards, good, each; Pine, tally boards, 2d quality, each; Pine, tally boards, culls, each; Oak, ₩ M.; Maple, ₩ M.; Black Walnut, good, ₩ M.; Black Walnut, 2d quality, ₩ M.; Black Walnut, ₩ M.; Cherry, good, ₩ M.; Cherry, 2d quality, ₩ M.; White Wood, chair plank, ₩ M.; White Wood, inch, ₩ M.; White Wood, ₩ M.; Shingles, 1st quality, shaved pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, 1st quality, sawed pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, 2d quality, sawed pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ₩ M.; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ₩ M. — [illegible]

Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 15.

The market during the week was active, and the sales were larger than the previous week. Prices were a shade higher. The receipts were larger than for some weeks past. Hogs were scarce, and the demand was in advance of the supply, while prices ruled high. The shipments East were large. Sheep scarce, and the receipts show a large falling off, as compared with the previous week. The sales we record below:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

[illegible]

SALES OF CATTLE PER HEAD.

[illegible]

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

[illegible]

	Last week.	This week.
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]

Carbon Oil Refineries in Pittsburgh.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

In 1851, Mr. S. M. Kier, successfully attempted the refinery of petroleum, so as to render it suitable for burning in lamps. The second refinery erected in the United States was by W. McKeown, in 1857, and was located in the First Ward, Allegheny.

At the present time the whole number of refineries is fifty-eight, and the total capacity per week equal to [illegible] barrels. The value of the real estate, buildings, machinery, &c., &c., used for the carrying on of the refineries is amounting to [illegible]. The total [illegible]

[illegible]

The foregoing estimates of quantities produced, and value, do not include benzole, residuum, oil and [illegible] of the various products of the refineries, except [illegible]. The number of hands constantly engaged in refining, is four hundred and ninety, [illegible] engaged in hauling and transporting, [illegible] employed. The aggregate wages of those regularly employed in refining, is [illegible] per annum.

Amusements.

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW!

OF

Educated and Performing Animals,

A high school of moral and merry philosophy for [illegible] quadrupeds, entertaining bipeds, promoting healthful recreations, and inculcating a taste for innocent amusements, will be exhibited

IN CHICAGO,

Corner State and Twelfth Streets,

For one week, commencing

MONDAY, Sept. 19th,

At 2 and 7½ P. M., afternoon and night each day, under the immediate and personal direction of

Mr. DAN RICE,

The originator of this novel and refined entertainment, which will be illustrated throughout by the serio-comic Lectures of the great Humorist, with the co-operation of his beautiful and accomplished young wife,

MRS. DAN RICE,

Who now first appears in public to encourage the introduction of more active exercise amongst her delicate countrywomen, and assisted by the eminent American Equestrian,

Prof. S. Q. Stokes & Lady,

The recent sensations of the equine world of London, Paris and Vienna, and by the famous English Animal Trainer,

Mr. HENRY COOKE,

And a numerous retinue of auxiliaries in every department.

With an unparalleled collection of

School and Liberty Horses,

ALL

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH THOROUGH BREDS:

A RARE COMBINATION OF

Educated Horses and Ponies,

Educated Dogs and Monkeys,

Educated Mules and Buffalos.

Mr. DAN RICE is enabled to present an encyclopedia of the gems of the

Circus, Menagerie and Theatre,

An expurgated edition of each. Moral and entertaining, useful and interesting, instructive and amusing.

Admission ... 50 Cents.
Children ... 25 Cents.

VARIETY THEATRE,

Nos. 113 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19th,

First appearance of the beautiful sisters,

ESTELLA & CELESTINE

ALSO,

Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.

Immense success of

M'LLE ELISE, SIG. CONSTANTINE And WILLIAM SCOTT

Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $1; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fifth and last week of MR. CHANFRAU.

The management, on the part of Mr. Chanfrau, offer the expression of his acknowledgement to the public for that enthusiastic support and approbation which has borne his engagement on with such brilliant success.

MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented the best drama ever written,

THE OCTOROON,

On which occasion it will be received with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.

Mr. Chanfrau ... Old Uncle Pete
Mr. McVicker ... Salem Scudder
Mr. J. Jackson ... [illegible]
Mr. Myers ... George Peyton
Mr. Lord ... McClosky

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

Mr. A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Owing to the great advance of expenses the management have been compelled to follow the example of other places of amusement, and during the continuance of the present high prices make a slight advance in the

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room ... 35 cts.
To Museum and Dress Circle or Parquette ... [illegible] cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette ... 50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) ... $1.00
Private Boxes ... $5 00 and $3.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum ... 15 cts.

Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented the successful Drama of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henri de Lagardere ... Mr. Frank Aiken
[illegible] ... Mr. McManus
Blanche of Nevers ... Miss May Howard
[illegible] ... Mrs. Howell

[illegible] a Song and Dance by Miss LOTTA.

Doors open at 7½ ... Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Admission, 20 cents ... Children half price.

Auction Sales.

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block. se17-[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

10 PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. se17-[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

SIXTY-FIVE CRATES OF

CROCKERY,

By Catalogue,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 9½ o'clock a. m., we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st., sixty five crates of Crockery, by the package, and open lots. The ware is all first quality and best shapes, and consists of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware. Country buyers will find in this sale a splendid assortment to sort up their stocks from, [illegible]. Country dealers wishing a catalogue will please write for one. Terms cash. se18-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

$20,000 WORTH

OF

LINEN GOODS, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, consisting of all qualities of Table Linen by the yard, and single cloths, linen sheeting (all widths), pillow case linens, cotton sheetings and shirtings, ladies' and gent's linen cambric handkerchiefs, Russia huck towels, crash, towels of all kinds by the dozen and yard, Marseilles bed spreads, &c., &c.

The above goods are all warranted perfect.

The attention of housekeepers, and others in want of any kinds of the above goods, are particularly invited.

The goods will be open for inspection on the Saturday before the sale.

se18-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, STOVES, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY, Sept. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a great variety of Rich, New Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Elegant Book Cases and Secretaries, Fine Oak Marble Top Sideboard, with mirror backs, Scroll Leg and Banded Oak Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Cane Seat Chamber Chairs, a splendid assortment of Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Chestnut and Walnut.

Several Brussels Carpets, Ingrain do, Stair do, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Bedding, Comforters, Kitchen Ware, &c.

ALSO—At 11 o'clock [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

THE CARGO PER "ROMEO,"

From Shanghae,

Consisting of

8797 pkgs. Hyson Skin, Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Souchong, Oolong, Mandarin Mixture, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas,

Will be offered, by public sale, at the stores of Messrs.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,

St. Paul street, Montreal,

ON

THURSDAY, 22d SEPTEMBER.

And immediately after,

SUGARS, TOBACCOS, WINES, &C.

The Teas can be purchased in Bond Catalogues, on application.

SALE AT NINE O'CLOCK.

[illegible] JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auct'rs.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—30 Substitutes and four Representative Recruits for Cook County at our office, 132 South Clark street, ground floor, and next door to the entrance of the Provost Marshal's office. se18-[illegible]

WANTED—To say to the many [illegible] in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have contracted our operations to the County of Cook solely, and have not and do not intend to furnish any man to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st. se18-[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. [illegible] First come first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago. se18-[illegible]

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest method of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see about it. se18-[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. se18-[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct, workmanship superb. Price from $5 to $10 per 100. A sample medal or pin, either in yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 [illegible] st., Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engravings entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had anything to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL [illegible], Box 3358, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to know that the place to get Campaign Medals, Badges, Steel Engravings, Card Portraits of the candidates, and all kinds of Campaign Goods cheap, is at No. 1 South Clark street, cor. of Water, up stairs, over Preston, Willard & Kean's Bank. [illegible] Address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $7.50 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1 50 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address T. T. [illegible], 85 Nassau st., N. Y.—Room 4. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in this city and every town and county west, for History of the War, Northern and Southern sides, and other popular family works. Address with stamps, E. M. KENNICOTT, Publisher, 104 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence, by one of Uncle Sam's "sogar boys," with as many Union loving young ladies as choose to write. My object, ladies, is to make the dull hours in camp pass more pleasantly. Descriptive lists exchanged. Address [illegible], Co. I, 12th Illinois Infantry, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps. se17-[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Whiteside County: contains 283 acres, [illegible] under cultivation, 70 in meadow, balance heavily timbered. Frame house of two stories, two frame barns, running water, good orchard, &c. Located on Rock River, near Prophetstown. The timber alone can be made to pay the price of the farm in one year. A Railroad is graded past the land. Price $25 per acre. Inquire at THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. se12-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 80 acres, about two miles from Lake Forest, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to P. [illegible], Lake Forest. A rare chance, if applied for immediately. Forty acres under cultivation. se12-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, choice improvements, timber, prairie, meadow, orchard, stream of water, stock, farming tools, horses, wagons, carriages, furniture, located in and by a beautiful village, with railroad depot. Price for all, $8,500. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street. se17-[illegible]

WANTED—A small Farm. I have a purchaser for a farm of 80 or 40 acres, with a good dwelling and other improvements, some timber, fruit, &c., near a village and not over five miles from a railroad. Also for a similarly improved and located place of from six to twelve acres. Address THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. se17-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farm for sale, at Thos. B. Bryan's Office. Contains 240 acres, is 14 miles from Kenosha City, Wis., 3½ miles from the State line, and two miles from a railroad station; has two houses, orchards, wells and living springs, plenty of timber for fuel; well adapted to fruit, grain or wool growing. Title perfect. Price $9,000 cash, except $600, which can remain indefinitely, at 7 per cent. Very cheap at the price. se17-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. This farm consists of 460 acres, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres. ([illegible] in same grass meadow,) extensive buildings, orchards, &c., &c., and all in complete order, for a gentleman's country seat and farm combined. Lies within 1½ hours' ride from Chicago, and 4 miles south of New Lenox depot, on Rock Island Railroad. Productive city property would be taken in part payment. Price, $50 per acre. se13-[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—City Lots situated in the western, southwestern and southern parts of the city. Also some blocks in the southwestern part, suitable for subdivision. Also, a good water lot on South street, west side of the river. Any of the above will be sold at a bargain on early application. Inquire [illegible], between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of J. STINSON, [illegible] Dearborn st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—Residence Lot on corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets, 50 by [illegible] feet.

Lot on Jackson street, near Bucker, [illegible] feet, for $1,[illegible].

Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and Hoyne, [illegible] feet.

Also, a number of houses and lots, buildings, lots, river lots, and ground suitable for manufacturing purposes. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot at T. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, a House and Lot for $1,450, on South side, 1½ miles from City Limits, on Wentworth avenue, and contiguous to a railroad station. Accommodation trains five times daily. House, two stories, seven rooms and kitchen, also good barn. Lot [illegible] feet; close board fence on three sides, pickets in front, with shade trees. Well, cistern, &c. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Lots 25x100 each, on Indiana street, corner alley, between Wells and Franklin, with frame church [illegible], and two two-story dwellings. For particulars inquire of HAWES & BRAUNS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. I will sell my new two-story House, 237 Ewing street, and sell or lease the lot. Part cash, balance on long time. Inquire at the house, or address "M H W," Post Office Drawer 5941. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new finished Cottage, on leased ground, (North Side,) built in a most substantial manner and located in a very quiet, pleasant neighborhood. For particulars address "C," Box 4144. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—150 choice Residence Lots near Cottage Grove, at auction by J. A. Marshall, on the premises, TUESDAY, at [illegible] P. M. Half cash, balance on time. Now is your time to get a home. See large hand-bills or posters. se17-[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Railroad Eating House Buildings, and Furniture, for Four Thousand Dollars, in the town of Pana, Ill., junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute Railroads—the best place to make money in the State. Inquire at 55 South Clark street, or address WM. F. [illegible], Pana, Ill. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engine 15 to 18 horse power. Also, 50-horse boiler. J. C. RICHARDS, 80 Washington street. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Coupee Carriage, but little used; in perfect order and will be sold cheap. Apply to COAN & TEN BROEKE. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Panorama, with a Diorama of the War, attached, with all necessary fixtures. Only been used 14 weeks. To be sold cheap for cash. Address, with stamp, DAVIS & CO., Box 1226, Cincinnati, Ohio. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Horse, Wagon and Harness, suitable for heavy work. Would not object to taking one or two good milch cows as part pay. Apply at 87 North Kinzie street. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine, cheap for cash—five horse-power, is in complete running order. Can be seen at the Machine Shop, corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, or address P. O. Box 4208, Chicago. se17-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, and harness. Apply at 118 Lake st. (up-stairs), between 12 and 1 o'clock. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first class new and shifting top-buggy; can be seen at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery stable, Michigan street, opposite North Market. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, good will and lease of a well established and paying family grocery. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply at north east corner of North Dearborn and Huron sts, Chicago, Ill. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for sale—one of the best paying stores in one of the most flourishing cities of the central part of the State, doing a wholesale and retail business, assured, increasing and profitable. An excellent business man, with a capital of $4,000 to $15,000, will find it an inviting offer. Refer to BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Family Horse (perfectly gentle and kind) and Light Wagon, with one or two seats, suitable for one or two horses; also, a Single Harness. Can be seen by addressing "J B S," care Drawer 6261. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—To relic hunters. For sale, a complete set of American Copper Coins from 1793 to 1857; also, about 100 Foreign Coins, some of them very rare; also, about 125 Brass and Copper Medals, Tokens, Store Card, &c. With the above is a Silver Dollar of 1794. They can be seen [illegible] or by addressing me through the Post Office, Chicago, Ill. C. F. ANTHONY. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fifteen horse power engine and boiler complete, at a bargain. Call at 118 South Water street. J. C. [illegible] se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 300 bbls. of flour every 24 hours, with a three story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address [illegible] & MOSS, Princeton. se18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A West Side grocery business in the West Division. The neighborhood is excellent and the patronage good. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 3840. se18-[illegible]

FURNITURE.

L. WING,

Long and well known as one of the best artists in the city, and of late with Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, wishes to inform his many friends and customers that he is again in business, in connection with R. MUSSELMAN, of Havana, Ill., opened a Wholesale and Retail

FURNITURE STORE,

At 193 South Clark Street,

Near Monroe, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers, and hosts of new ones. We shall keep on hand a full assortment of everything in the line. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A merchant and his wife would like board on the North or West Sides, in some respectable private family where [illegible] at home, or would rent (furnished or unfurnished) a portion of five or six rooms in a good location. [illegible] Address Office Box 1293.

WANTED—Business. A thoroughly steady business man, with one thousand dollars would like to join some well established and reliable paying business where his services and capital would be required. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A situation by a returned soldier as clerk in some good house. Writes a good hand, and employment more than big wages. Address CHAS. A. PAYNE, [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to make $5 to $20 per day in a legitimate business, by a small investment of $10 to $50, are invited to call at 56 Dearborn st., Room 3½, and examine one of the most valuable inventions of the age, never before introduced in the Western States. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with a small or large capital, to make money, either by traveling or locating in the country. F. T. CUSHING, 56 Dearborn street, Room 3½.

WANTED—A situation as cook in a private family. Best of references given. Apply at 194 Sherman street.

WANTED—Mr. Marchand, [illegible] at the New York House, 229 Randolph street, to hear news from your brother [illegible].

WANTED—Board and room (furnished or unfurnished) in a private family on the North or South Sides, in a good neighborhood. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A good stone [illegible] maker. SCANLAN & BRO. 138 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A first class Carpet Upholsterer to put down carpets. A good place for a good man. Apply to HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake street, up-stairs.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, on Twelfth st., between Wabash and Michigan avenues.

WANTED—A saddle and harness maker wants a situation in some good town in Illinois, where he can have steady work. Can work good at any kind of work at the bench from a saddle down. Address G. WILLIS, [illegible], Preble County, Ohio.

WANTED—For the Government, by the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information inquire at the Government Office, [illegible] Water street, Chicago, Illinois. G. M. [illegible], Government Agent.

WANTED—Furnished House. On or before the first of October, a small furnished house located on North or South Side. Any person having such may find a responsible tenant by addressing P. O. Box 4373.

WANTED—The lady that took a Parasole from [illegible] Friday [illegible] will please return it to [illegible] Washington street, and [illegible] further trouble.

WANTED—A Furnished House on or about the first of October, in a first class neighborhood, for a small family. [illegible] distance from Court House. Address "W C," at Tribune office.

WANTED—A House containing nine or ten rooms, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, or four unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping for a family of two (no children). Address "C," Box 884, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and Colored servants, male and female, with city references. Apply at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 150 South Clark street. Orders promptly attended to. Mrs. PLATT, Superintendence. Address, with stamp, Box 1339.

WANTED—Beautiful Card Photographs, suitable for Albums. You can have them at R. OADS & CO'S, 130 South Clark street. These beautiful pictures [illegible] can not be had at any other place in the city for less than [illegible] per dozen, while the above firm furnish them at [illegible] per dozen, and warrant them not to fade.

WANTED—For the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, 1,000 Stone Cutters, Mechanics and Laborers. For particulars apply to J. H. PALMER, Agent for the Company, or R. S. POTTER, at 107 Clark street, Hamilton's Intelligence Office. Wages paid regularly every month. By authority of DANIEL R. GARRISON, Vice President and General Superintendent.

WANTED—A neat Protestant girl, not over sixteen, to take care of a child two years old. Apply at 290 West Washington st.

WANTED—A situation as clerk in a dry goods store by a young man from the country. Has had three years experience. Can come well recommended. Address "W P," Tribune office.

WANTED—Twenty Carpenters wanted at the Distillery of The Chicago Distilling Co., near [illegible] Rolling Mill.

WANTED—Men, farmers preferred, to engage in a most honorable business, by which from Twenty five to One Hundred Dollars a week may be earned by investing from twenty five to seventy-five dollars at the commencement. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs. If you cannot come you may send me fifty cents (to pay a clerk for answering you) to Box 3649, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—By a married man, [illegible], a situation as book-keeper, general clerk, &c., in a bank, manufactory, warehouse or wholesale house. Has had over eighteen years experience in business, and can and will give satisfaction. Salary an object, but not so much so as a permanent and pleasant situation. Would prefer to locate in some thriving and pleasant country town and secure a permanent home. References furnished if desired. Address, stating business, salary, &c., P. O. Box 269, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Store and basement, or a small frame house, [illegible] for storage and packing, [illegible] Box 5483.

WANTED—Immediately, one good [illegible] maker. Call at 39 Randolph street.

WANTED—To rent a House. One on the South Side preferred, or near the street cars, located in a central position, with a good yard attached. Address "H B W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Splendid Business Opportunity in Cook County. Capital required, $150. Immediate application will secure a business chance unsurpassed by anything offered in this city for many years. Call at once, 56 Dearborn street, Room No. 3½. F. T. CUSHING.

WANTED—By a young man some position in a wholesale store. Is a good penman, and has had experience as Clerk in the Army. Can furnish good references. Please address "I. K.," Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as Cutter by a young man. Has good experience and reference. Has no objection to go in the country. Address Post Office Box 5308, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family, by a single gentleman. Best of references will be given. Address "W S," Box 4318.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that understands driving and taking care of horses. Address "W. H.," Box 5301, or call at [illegible], 129 South Clark street.

WANTED—Immediately two good carriage body makers. None but good workmen need apply. Address JAS. [illegible], P. O. Box 573, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A good saw filer, to go to Michigan. Pay $60 per month and board. Call at office cor. Lake and West Water st.

WANTED—By a young man, a graduate of Duff's Mercantile College, a situation as assistant book keeper or entry clerk. Can give good references. Address "P O," Tribune office.

WANTED—A respectable and healthy Swedish lady wishes to get a situation as a wet nurse. Any respectable family wishing such can have one by applying immediately at 67 Oak st. Mrs. S. LARSON.

WANTED—Several first rate Sash and Door makers, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given, at the Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill of [illegible] BROTHER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—Photography. An experienced photographer, capable of taking charge of any department in the photograph gallery, wishes a permanent situation somewhere. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 229, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—At 300 Indiana St., a girl to cook wash and iron. Apply immediately.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Wanted in every family. No capital required. STAFFORD WILDER, Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts. P. O. Box 6396.

WANTED—$25 000 more, to extend an already extensive manufacturing business, established in 1852, affording good profits. A man with the above amount in money, can have a chance as silent or active partner in a business [illegible] Address "Manufacturer," Drawer 6011, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—An excellent Office well lighted, on the principal thoroughfare of the city, 120 South Clark street, with immediate possession. Rent $15 per month. Apply at 12 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The two story wooden House on north side of Walnut street, second house east of Paulina street. Apply to W. M. [illegible] & CO., 162 South Water street.

TO RENT—In the West Division, a [illegible] House, most pleasantly situated, facing Union Park, close to street cars, first-rate furniture and gas fittings, [illegible] for sale at a bargain. For particulars address "A B," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store on first floor, with or without fixtures, and two rooms on 2d floor, arranged for a good dwelling, with water, gas, etc., on Lake street. For particulars address "W S Y," Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, [illegible] Organs, for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large unfurnished front parlor to let, with board, in a pleasant location, and all the privileges of a home. None need apply but those who wish to be permanent and can give good references. Address Drawer 3861.

BOARDING Wanted, with unfurnished rooms, with a private family, by a respectable widow lady and daughter. Suburbs preferred. Address MRS. A. B., care of J. R. [illegible] & Co. Chicago P O.

BOARDING.—One large furnished room to rent with board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; also a single furnished room. None need apply but permanent residents. 149 Wabash avenue, [illegible] Madison and Monroe sts.

BOARDING.—Wanted by a gentleman and wife a suite of rooms in a private family—North or South Side. Address Box 4573.

BOARDING.—Wanted by a gentleman and wife, with one child, [illegible] furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, [illegible] Address "A B S," Lock Box [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]LY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[illegible]ffice, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]hicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

[illegible]E BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

[illegible]enty Five Thousand Copies Already Sold.

[illegible] CAN NOW FILL ORDERS THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED

[illegible]

[illegible]llandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

[illegible]h the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on [illegible]t occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention [illegible]he Peace Snakes be placed in the hands of every [illegible]al voter

[illegible]ent by Express at Two Dollars per [illegible]ndred.

[illegible]

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

A grand quadrilateral fight has occurred [illegible] the Rio Grande, in which rebels, Feder[illegible], French and Mexicans have been en[illegible]ged. The details are briefly these: The [illegible]rench were marching up the Rio Grande, [illegible]reparatory to attacking Matamoras, Corti[illegible] at the head of a Mexican force repulsed [illegible]em. Col. Ford, commanding the rebel [illegible]rce at Brownsville, came to the aid of his [illegible]iends the French, but was forced to [illegible]tire, and was finally whipped by the gal[illegible] 91st Illinois, who came up from Brazos [illegible] time to have a hand in the Gallic-Confed[illegible]rate-Federal-Mexican scrimmage. Subse[illegible]uently Cortinas chased Ford to Brownsville [illegible]hipped him, captured the town and raised [illegible]he United States flag. What Maximillian [illegible]apoleon, Sec. Seward, and the little oily [illegible]enjamin will do remains to be seen.

In retaliation for the almost constant fire [illegible]pon our picket lines, Gen. Grant treated [illegible]he rebel lines and the city of Petersburg to [illegible] terrific fire of shot and shell on Wednes[illegible]ay. Lee's army is reported to be some[illegible]hat reinforced by arrivals of conscripts. A New York dispatch intimates constant ar[illegible]ivals of troops at our own front also.

By a cavalry raid the rebels on Friday cap[illegible]ured a herd of 2,500 head of cattle belonging [illegible]o Grant's army. Our cavalry went in pur[illegible]uit, and re-captured them and some of the [illegible]marauders also.

Gold continues irregular, opening, on Sa[illegible]urday, at 222¼, advancing to 223¼, and clos[illegible]ng at 221½.

A dispatch from Hon. John J. Turner an[illegible]ounces that the quota of Illinois has been [illegible]reduced fifty per cent. There is no reason [illegible]now why Chicago should not free herself [illegible]from all suspicions of a draft. It is only [illegible]needs energetic action. Shall we honor the [illegible]call?

Secretary Stanton has set his foot down, and there is to be no further postponement of the draft. The day of grace is past. The appeals of Grant and Sherman must be met.

The political aspect grows brighter and brighter. Our dispatches this morning contain important and interesting intelligence from various points. An immense Union meeting was held at Terre Haute on Saturday, the results of which have alarmed Voorhees and his O. A. K. friends lest he may not be returned to the seat he has so long disgraced. At Valparaiso, on Saturday afternoon, a Copperhead fizzle was enacted, and in the evening a splendid Union demonstration came off, at which Long John did the honors in his characteristic style. Read the dispatch. A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was also held at Mendota, in this State, on Saturday.

The identity of the individual arrested at Indianapolis is still pending, but the chances are in favor of the belief that he is the infamous Quantrell. If it should prove so, he must have short shrift and a stout rope.

The State Fair is at an end, and shows the gratifying gross receipt of over $17,000.

Ex-Secretary Chase declares that from his observations in the country where he has been touring, he believes Lincoln must certainly be elected. He expresses his determination to take the stump in Ohio.

A letter of September 11th, from Atlanta, says: "Large quantities of cotton are being brought in daily from the country around the city. How effectually the old fallacy of "Cotton is King" is being exploded! Thousands of bales of this staple, representing vast wealth, were in this State, but it is laying like an *incubus*, of no benefit to its owners; it could not be fed to their armies, the blockade hemmed it in from exchange."

Ex State Senator McVey, of Ohio, was instantly killed, on Friday, near Winchester, in that State, by the overturning of a stage on which he was riding from Columbus to Lancaster. His son, who sat by his side, had both his legs broken. Mrs McVey, who was inside the coach, escaped uninjured.

Mr. Pendleton was in Dayton Thursday evening, and was serenaded, and made the following very "able and eloquent" speech:

"Fellow citizens—I did not come here to make a political speech. I am very thankful for the honor you have conferred upon me."

The Southern posts occupied by our forces have been favorite places of resort for the Northern refugees from the draft. Those who selected Hilton Head and Beaufort have found that they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, as General Foster has ordered all the able-bodied civilians in his department to be drafted.

The 11th Indiana Veterans, in Sheridan's army, took a vote the other day, with the following result: Lincoln, 383; McClellan, 16. For Governor of Indiana the vote was Morton, 383; McDonald, 5. The 9th Indiana voted unanimously for Lincoln and Morton.

For additional telegraph news see fourth page.

FOR CONGRESS, C. H. McCORMICK.

The Democracy of Cook county could not have nominated another man so well calculated to cement the loyalty of the people and excite every lover of the Union to unwearied exertions for his defeat, as C. H. McCormick. Mr. McCormick has not an instinct that is not in sympathy with the rebellion. Like all the poor white trash of Virginia, he left that State a better friend of slavery than the slaveholders themselves, and the prejudices of his youth have built upon a defective education, a perfect monomania in behalf of man-stealing. His intrigue against Douglas and in favor of Breckinridge, in 1860, will doubtless commend him to the mass of the party hereabouts. He has been nominated avowedly for his money—that being the only qualification which he possesses—and we trust that he may be made to bleed as freely as his party greedy supporter can desire. But all the wealth which he has extorted from the loyal farmers of the West will not elect him. The voters of Chicago are not to be bought with all the reaping machines in the two hemispheres. Mr. McCormick will be beaten by a majority which will stifle his political ambition for the rest of his natural life.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goldwyn Smith, of Oxford University, England, well known in this country as a steadfast friend and advocate of the cause of the Union in its struggle with slavery, is now making a tour of the United States. He attended the meeting of the Teachers' Institute in this city on Saturday, and made a few remarks in response to the cordial welcome extended to him. While we are aware that it will best accord with the feelings of this eminent scholar and gentleman that he be permitted to finish his tour with as little ceremony as possible, we cannot omit the opportunity to express to our guest the deep and abiding sense of gratitude which the loyal people of the United States cherish toward him and his co-laborers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Mill, and others of the Liberal party in England, who have stood by our cause, and who have with us kept the faith through evil and through good report. They are our brothers in the great work of humanity [illegible]